THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

T·L·S

29 JANUARY 1970

No. 3,544

INDEX OF BOOKS REVIEWED

Art
B. Berenson: *Homeless Paintings of the Renaissance* 100
J. Bernal: *The Olmec World* 106
H. Breuil: *African Rock Art* 106
M. L. Lang: *The Palace of Nestor at Pylos in Western Messenia. Volume 2: The Frescoes* 106
T. Pignatti: *Pietro Longhi* 100

Bibliography
Akademiya Nauk SSSR: *Pyatsot let posle Gutenberga 1468-1968* .. 116

Biography
P. Boucher: *Charles Cochon de Lapparent* 109
D. Cecil: *Visionary and Dreamer* .. 100
C. Hohl: *Un agent du Comité de Sûreté Générale: Nicolas Guenot* 109

Fiction
H. Burkholz: *Sister Bear* 115
D. Davin: *Not Here, Not Now* 101
F. Exley: *A Fan's Notes* 101
W. Hamilton: *A Dragon's Life* 101
W. L. Marshall: *The Fire Circle* .. 115
I. Murdoch: *A Fairly Honourable Defeat* 101
A. M. Ortese: *L'alone grigio* 115
J. C. Pires: *O Delfim* 115
J. Renvoize: *A Wild Thing* 115

History
M. Beloff: *Imperial Sunset: Volume I: Britain's Liberal Empire, 1897-1921* .. 107
L. G. Crocker (Editor): *The Age of Enlightenment* .. 103
G. Katkov: *The Trial of Bukharin* .. 112
P. Longworth: *The Cossacks* .. 112
S. Moravia: *Il tramonto dell' illuminismo* 103
E. K. Poretsky: *Our Own People* .. 99
F. K. Ringer: *The Decline and Fall of the German Mandarins* 107
I. Tillett: *The Great Friendship* .. 112

Literature and Criticism
Ghalib, 1797-1869, Volume I 104
R. Paulson and T. Lockwood (Editors): *Henry Fielding* 103
R. Russell and K. Islam: *Three Mughal Poets* 104

Music
M. Cooper: *Beethoven: The Last Decade, 1817-1827* 111

Natural History
J. Adamson: *The Spotted Sphinx* .. 102
E. T. Gilliard: *Birds of Paradise and Bower Birds* 102
E. Marais: *The Soul of the Ape* .. 102

Numerology
K. Menninger: *Number Words and Number Symbols* 117

Philosophy
D. Caute: *Fanon* ..
G. R. Cragg (Editor): *The Cambridge Platonists* ..
P. Friedländer: *Plato. Volume 1: The Dialogues. Second and Third Periods*
E. Leach: *Lévi-Strauss* ..
A. MacIntyre: *Marcuse* ..
C. C. O'Brien: *Camus* ..
K. Raine and G. M. Harper (Editors): *Thomas Taylor the Platonist*
R. Robinson: *Essays in Greek Philosophy*
A. Sinclair: *Guevara* ..

Poetry
A. Henri: *City*
R. Nye: *Darker Ends* ..
C. Tomlinson: *The Way of a World*
J. Updike: *Midpoint and other poems*

Politics
D. Bledloch: *State and Society in a Developing World*
P. Buckman: *The Limits of Protest*

Religion
H. Conzelmann: *An Outline of the Theology of the New Testament* ..
E. W. Kemp (Editor): *Man: Fallen and Free*
N. Lohfink: *The Christian Meaning of the Old Testament*
H. Montefiore: *The Question Mark*
M. Trevor: *Prophets and Guardians*

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

Public and University Appointments

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE
APPLICATIONS are invited for LECTURESHIP in DEPARTMENT of ENGLISH. Appointee required to teach courses in Modern English Literature (Shakespeare to the present day). Salary scale Le2,400 to Le3,540 per annum (Le1 equals 10s. sterling). Salary supplemented in range £415 to £869 per annum (sterling) (F.S.S.U.); various allowances; family passages; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming three referees by 23 February, 1970, to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT, from whom particulars are available.

UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA, LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND
APPLICATIONS are invited for (a) LECTURESHIP or (b) ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP in ENGLISH tenable from July, 1970. Candidates should have qualifications in General Linguistics, with special reference to the teaching of English as a second language and, if possible, some experience in the programming and use of a language laboratory. Salary scales: (a) R2,700 to R4,560 per annum; (b) R2,292 to R2,802 per annum. (R1 equals 11s. 8d. sterling.) Salary supplemented in range £442 to £468 per annum (sterling) and children's holiday visit passages possible under British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme. Installation grant, car and education allowances at present under review. Medical scheme; gratuity; family passages; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (six copies) naming three referees by 25 February, 1970, to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT, from whom particulars are available.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN NIGERIA
APPLICATIONS are invited for (a) SENIOR LECTURESHIP or (b) LECTURESHIP in DEPARTMENT of MODERN LANGUAGES. Candidates should have a good Honours degree in French, or equivalent, and research experience in one or more aspects of French literature and culture since 1600. Salary scales: (a) £N2,275-£N2,575 p.a.; (b) £N1,200-£N2,175 p.a. (£N1 equals £1 3s. 4d. sterling). Salary supplemented in range £350-£725 p.a. (sterling) and education allowances and children's holiday visit passages payable in appropriate cases under British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme (B.E.S.S.). Various allowances; family passages; regular overseas leave. Detailed applications (six copies) naming three referees as soon as possible to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT, from whom particulars are available.

ALISTAIR HORNE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP AT ST. ANTONY'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Literary

GREEK single articles wanted, 500-2,000 words. Good rates. Literary, travel, archaeological, political, &c.—Write to THE GREEK GAZETTE, 55 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

Researchers

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH—Literary, historical, genealogical, &c. Undertaken by agent for Public Record Office.—Write Box TLS 1107, The Times, E.C.4.

Books and Prints

AUDEN: Day Lewis: MacNeice: Orwell: Spender: 1st lld. & sgn. eds.; proof copies, letters &c. wanted.—Stanley Noble, 24 Gladwell Rd., London, N.8.

ALL BOOKS by post. — Postal Book Centre, 10 Sackville St., London, W.1.

AMERICAN BOOKS, NEW, OLD, OUT OF PRINT.—For any books you want just write to ORSAY BOOKS, 86-32T, Eliot Avenue, Rego Park, New York City, N.Y. 11374.

BOOKS ANTIQUARIAN & MODERN purchased.—Lit. Crit., 1st and ltd. eds., private presses, hist., econ., world pol., fine arts, &c.—Stanley Noble, 24 Gladwell Road, London, N.8. 01-340 2831.

JOHN MASEFIELD. Collector will purchase inscribed Association and presentation copies; also autograph and manuscript material. No uninscribed books.—Phone 01-959 1089 or write Advertiser, 9 Hamilton Lane, London, N.W.7.

USED BOOKS. Cheap Britannicas. List sent.—Silverdale, 1142 Argyle Street, Glasgow.

GEORGE GISSING
ISABEL CLARENDON
new critical edition of the rarest of all Gissing's works. Edited by Dr. Coustillas. (45pp. introduction, notes on text, Gissing's unpublished revisions). £5 8s. ($12.96) post free from C. C. Kohler, 141 High Street, Dorking, Surrey, England.

RARE BOOKS: Do not sell without our offer or buy without The GREENLIST (1s.) JOHN R. WRIGLEY Antiquarian Booksellers ... Sheffield

For Sale and Wanted

FOR SALE.—English Review, 1912-1927, 60 numbers, odd dates; Poetry Review, 1912-1923, 40 copies; Today, 1918-1920, 7 copies.—Box TLS.1906, The Times, E.C.4.

LETTERS, DOCUMENTS and Manuscripts in all fields bought and sold.—John Wilson, P.O. Box 4 BD, London, W.1. 01-580 9339.

IBM typewriters reconditioned and guaranteed/serviced by IBM, leasing terms available.—Vertex 01-644 1447.

WANTED out of print books by West Indian authors.—Write Box TLS.1120, The Times, E.C.4.

ANNALS of Kirkby Lonsdale and Lunesdale in Bygone Days, by Pearson. Limited to 50 signed copies bound in leather, £25.—Send for latest sales list: Stevenson, 2 Wellington Square, Nottingham.

PRIVATE COLLECTOR requires original four issues "The Germ" (Jan.-April, 1850), also "The Savoy" (eight issues) 1896.—Details to Box TLS 1117, The Times, E.C.4.

Services

PRINTING at less cost than duplicating, even short runs, even when illustrated—and at what speed—William Kemp Ltd., 36 Brooke Street, E.C.1. CHA 3585.

Theatres and Exhibitions

SOUTH LONDON ART GALLERY,
Peckham Road, S.E.5
SOUTHWARK THROUGH THE CENTURIES
9th January to 12th February
Weekdays 10-6. Sunday 3-6. Free.
The Southwark collection of Original Prints may be seen on Mondays to Fridays between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Saturdays by appointment.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond Street, W.1. 97th Annual Exhibition of Watercolours and Drawings including Groups by John "Warwick" Smith, Anthony Devis and Robert Hills. (Until 20th February.) Mon.-Fri. 9.30 to 5.30 (Thursday until 7 p.m.).

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE. A Centenary Exhibition of paintings, watercolours and drawings by Frances Hodgkins (N.Z.). Until 1st February ...

TATE GALLERY
The Elizabethan Image
A panorama of English painting from 1540-1620
28 November–15 February
Weekdays 10-6
(Tuesday & Thursdays until 8)
Sundays 2-6 ADMISSION 5/-

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE
For details of membership write to: The Secretary, B.S.H.S., 395, Cowley Road, OXFORD.

Typing Services

Personal

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES ARE STILL AVAILABLE
£30 to £10,000
No Security Needed
REGIONAL TRUST LTD
8 Clifford Street, New Bond Street, London, W.1.
Tel.: 01-734 5983 or 2914

Cambridge Review
IN THIS ISSUE
Steiner on Leavis
Mathias on Economic History / Social Sciences Tripos / Althusser's Marxism/Women in the University/A. J. Ayer/etc.
Subscription: 18/- p.a. (8 issues); 3/- per term.
Cambridge Review (TL), Quayside, Magdalene Bridge, Cambridge.

Educational Courses

SOTHEBY'S
34-35 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON WIA 2AA
Telephone: 01-493 8080
Telegrams: Abinitio, London W1
Monday, 2nd February, at 11 a.m., and following day at 10.30 a.m.
SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL BOOKS from the 15th to the 20th century
the property of The Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Sir Robert Macintosh, F.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S., and other owners, including Bouilland, 1835; Bunsen, *Gasometrische Methoden*; Curie, *Oeuvres*; *Relativitätstheorie*, 1916; Horrebow, *Opera*, 1740-41; *Philosophie Zoologique*, 1809; Orffyreus, *Bericht vom Perpetuo*; Renaudot, *Collection of discourses*, 1664-65; Rounds, 1823; Senac, *Structure du coeur*, 1749; Zinn, *Descriptio*, 1755; White, *Inquiry into the nature of swelling*, 1784; *Inquiry*, second edition, an unrecorded issue, 1798; *mathematicorum*, 1528; Hero, *Spiritualium liber*, 1575; *logia*, 1691; Pitfield, *Natural history of animals*, 1688; *Anatomy*, 1702; Scarpa, *Tabulae neurologicae*, 1794; *anatome*, 1664; a collection of books on anaesthesia, including report on the Jackson/Morton controversy, 1935; Snow, *Ether*, 1847, and: *On chloroform*, 1858; a collection of books on the heart, including Auenbrugger, *Nouvelle Méthode*; *Auscultation médiate*, 1819, etc. Medical periodicals including of Guy's Hospital reports and a distinguished collection of continental books on most branches of science and medicine.

115 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON WC2
(HODGSONS ROOMS) Telephone: 01-405 7238
Monday, 9th February, and the following day at 11
VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS
the property of R. F. Forrest, Esq., Justin Blinthwayt, Esq., Pia Jones, Mr N. Middleton, Miss Miriam Gaskin, and other owners, comprising English literature seventeenth to nineteenth century, including Peele's *The Tale of Troy*, 1604; *The History of Mistris Jane Shore* (1688); proof sheets of *Ethic Epistles, Satires and Epitaphs* with numerous autograph corrections and alterations; Pope's copy of Dryden's *Poem upon the Death of the Lord Protector*; Johnson's copy of *Innocent Sales*; *Waverley*, 1814, in original boards; Byron's *A Sketch from Private Life*, 1816; Caroline Lamb's *Verses from Glenarvon*, 1819; and printing history, including a collection of works of Stanley Morison; continental books of the 15th to 19th century, including *de Escrevir*, 1580, and Perez's *El Nuevo Arte de Contar*, 1599; Slavonic charters of the 16th century; an extensive collection of social-democratic and Russian revolutionary publications, many works by Lenin and the first Russian edition of *Das Kapital*; natural history and colour-plate books, including Edwards's *History*, 7 vol.; Merian's *Insectes de Surinam*, finely coloured; *Histoire Naturelle* ...

Thursday, 29 January, and following day at 1 p.m. each day
PRINTED BOOKS

T·L·S THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

1970 THURSDAY 5 FEBRUARY • No. 3,545 • ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE

The social responsibility of the scientist

...démentir un journal, c'est imiter ... qui aboie après une chaise de ...

(Balzac: Preface to *Le Lys dans la vallée*.)

THE NEWSPAPER REPORTERS, broadcasters, television interviewers and the Warden of All Souls (*The Listener*, May ...) find it necessary to voice misgivings about the activities of scientists, the uninitiated may be ... for supposing that something really is amiss. But what makes ... gloomy commentary so suspect is the disparity between the magnitude of the alarm and the ...ness of the threat. We are ...old precisely how a particular ... experiments constitutes a ... to society, or how the activities of a particular scientist, or group of scientists, may escape the controls ... all modern communities now ...se over scientific research. We ... given a clear account of what ...ly is being investigated, why ... investigation is being done and ... its foreseeable consequences are likely to be. What we are usually ... is some fanciful extrapolation ... a rather pedestrian present to a ... improbable future. The improbability of most of these prognostications is a reflection of the fact that the prognosticators do not often understand the activity that they ... to assess; and their suspicions are simply fear of the unknown.

... the critics of science will not ... this argument get very far before ... bring up the very real menace of the Bomb. So perhaps it might be appropriate to begin by recalling ...ly how the decision to produce the atomic bomb was made and what ... role of the scientist was in that decision. This is of more than historical interest, for a consideration of the development of the atomic bomb ... brings us face to face with ... of the problems that underlie ... serious examination of the relationship between science and society: the unpredictability of scientific discoveries; the uses to which such discoveries are put; the processes by which decisions about scientific matters are reached; the relationship between the scientist and the military establishment; state secrecy; the conflict between humanitarian feelings and political realities.

The fundamental discovery underlying the development of the atomic bomb was made in Berlin in 1938, just before the outbreak of the Second World War. It was made by Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassman, who found that when uranium was bombarded with a stream of neutrons barium appeared among the products of the reaction. Hahn and Strassman were simply doing ... research on the physico-chemical properties of the atomic ... field in which Hahn had ... engaged for many years; and ... Hahn nor anyone else perceived ... nor could they have perceived, ... this line of work would lead so ... to a discovery of major ...cal importance. It was not until ... discovery was actually made that ... consequences began to dawn on a small group of physicists who at ... time understood the investigation. Indeed, it is probable that ... himself did not at first fully ... realize the nature of the reaction ... had discovered.

The awakening came by a tortuous route. Hahn wrote about his ... to Lise Meitner, a former ... who was a refugee in ... and ... was Meitner, together with Otto Frisch, who drew the essential conclusion that a new type of atomic reaction had been discovered: fission. In due course, Frisch found himself in Birmingham, where he formed an association with another expatriate German physicist, Rudolf Peierls. Although the potential of the fission reaction was by this time appreciated by many nuclear physicists, any practical application, for good or evil, appeared to be precluded by the unavailability of sufficient amounts of the required uranium isotope. Peierls and Frisch recalculated the data on which this view was based and found that the accepted values were grossly erroneous. The figures derived by Peierls and Frisch indicated that the critical mass of light uranium (the minimum amount required to set off the explosive reaction) was about a pound, instead of several tons, as had previously been supposed. The production of an atomic bomb was thus, in principle, feasible.

The Cow-Pock ... or ... the Wonderful Effects of the New Inoculation! — Vide. the Publications of ye Anti-Vaccine Society.

HILARY ROSE AND STEVEN ROSE:
Science and Society
294pp. Allen Lane The Penguin Press. £2 10s.
DANIEL S. GREENBERG:
The Politics of American Science
368pp. Penguin. 10s.

We have now to consider the political background against which Peierls and Frisch made their calculations. Britain was at war with Germany and doing very badly. The fission reaction had been discovered in Germany, and extremely able German scientists like Hahn himself, Werner Heisenberg and others were known to be working in this and related fields. It was clear to Peierls and Frisch, who were among the few people in a position to assess the significance of the calculations they had made, that if scientists in Germany succeeded in making an atomic bomb, they would not only win the war but would be in a position to exercise virtually unassailable hegemony over the whole world. Peierls and Frisch therefore made a crucial decision: they drew the attention of the British Government to the significance of the calculations they had made. The British Government, acting on the best advice available to it, decided that the Germans must not be permitted to anticipate the Allies in this matter; and the administrative steps which finally resulted in the atomic bomb were set in train. Needless to say, in the light of the war situation, all these decisions were made with the utmost secrecy.

In much the same way, Albert Einstein, Leo Szilard and other physicists working in North America drew the attention of the United States Government to the military potential of the fission reaction; and the United States Government eventually decided to provide the extensive facilities that were necessary for the actual production of the bomb. The work was undertaken as a collaborative enterprise involving scientists from both sides of the Atlantic. Many of these scientists had fled from Hitler's Europe and had no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the overriding moral and political consideration at that time was to ensure that Hitler did not produce the atomic bomb first.

It is of the greatest importance to remember that the scientists who developed the bomb were not consulted about whether it should actually be used; and, after the shock of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, many who had previously supported the project washed their hands of it. But, of course, by then the die was cast; and the world was faced with the possibility of destruction on a previously unimaginable scale. Were the decisions made at that time the wrong decisions? Would we now, with the acuity of hindsight, suggest alternative decisions? Would we now, if we were confronted with a threat comparable to that posed by Hitler at the time, allow general moral considerations to outweigh military necessity? Can we say that at any stage in the development of the atomic bomb scientists behaved irresponsibly, or that they lacked foresight, or that they showed want of humanitarian feelings?

The first and fundamental argument that the opponents of science will advance is that none of this would have happened if Hahn and Strassman had not been studying the structure of the atomic nucleus; and it would follow from this view that there are certain natural phenomena which scientists should not be encouraged to investigate. The more sophisticated advocates of this thesis would concede that these fields of inquiry might well yield important benefits to mankind; but they would claim that where the inquiry involves grave and identifiable risks to society, people should be prepared to forgo the possible benefits in order to remove the possible risks.

This argument rests on an inadequate understanding of the nature of the scientific process and on a gross underestimate of the strength of the social pressures that generate scientific research. It is a complete illusion to suppose that one can in fact delineate areas of risk and areas without risk. When Rutherford made his celebrated remark that "anyone who looks for a source of power in the transformation of atoms is talking moonshine", he was delineating an area without risk. And that was the considered judgment of one of the best informed and most perceptive minds in the whole history of physics. Can it be supposed that newspapermen and television interviewers, who seek to be our present arbiters in these matters, will have better judgment? And could any of our present commentators have delineated the research carried out by Karl Marx in the British Museum in the middle of the last century as an

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

The Queen's Georgian pictures .. .. Page 124
Two pages of fiction reviews 127, 139
Doctors, patients and morals 128
A new look at Giraudoux 133
George Eliot, Newman and other Victorians .. 136
Four books centring on Suez 137
Religious books: Dewart, Eliade and others .. 138
Letters about George III's madness, Permissions, Buildings of Liverpool, Enid Blyton, &c. 134

area of high risk? Those who advocate such delineation fail to appreciate just how unexpected discovery always is.

A glance at the most important of modern scientific developments at once reveals a sequence of most improbable origins. Who, at the time, could have appreciated the future significance of a French chemist working on diseases of silkworms; of a Silesian monk studying the inheritance of simple characters in peas; of an expatriate German Jew worrying about time and motion in a patent office in Berne? There is no area of genuine inquiry that is exempt from the risk of making discoveries; and there is no discovery that is free from risk. One does not know, when one enters the unknown, what one will find; but whatever one does find inevitably contains within itself possibilities for both good and evil. All new knowledge is dangerous; for it is only *after* the discovery has been made, and often a long time after, that the implications for society become apparent. The only safe research is research that does not make discoveries.

One might accept this conclusion in general terms, but claim nevertheless that there are areas of scientific research in which grave risks to society are already discernible. Should not these investigations be abandoned, whatever their possible benefits for society might be? The futility of this proposition becomes obvious when its advocates are asked to specify the particular field of research they have in mind. One might, for example, contend that experiments involving genetic manipulation in higher cells constitute a formidable long-term hazard to society as we now know it. The mass media have often painted a striking picture of what the hazard is: that we shall eventually have societies composed of individuals whose genetic constitutions have been made to specifications determined by unscrupulous dictators.

But cancer is a disease in which normal cells have undergone a genetic alteration; and it is difficult to imagine a realistic approach to the cancer problem that does not involve the investigation of genetic control mechanisms in higher cells. Nor is it likely, unless a stroke of unforeseen good luck intervenes, that we shall find a means of curing or controlling cancers until our knowledge of the fundamental processes that govern genetic activity has been greatly increased. Those who have been fortunate enough to escape an intimate acquaintance with malignant disease may advocate the view that we should be prepared to see our chances of curing this malady greatly reduced, if we can thereby remove the grave risks to society which research in this area entails. But this policy is unlikely to commend itself to a woman whose child is dying of leukaemia.

Or one might say that experimental intervention in the reproductive processes of man involves similar grave risks to society, and that research along these lines should also be abandoned. But this policy will hardly commend itself to the mother of a child with mongolism—or, for that matter, to the Government of India, where overpopulation is not a vague hazard of the distant future but a grim present reality. Human beings will not, and cannot be expected to, forgo the hope that their afflictions will eventually be removed by human ingenuity; and no policy that advocates abandonment of the search for the means of achieving these ends has any hope of being accepted by society as a whole. A policy of selective suppression of research cannot work, because all scientific investigations are now so closely interdependent that one cannot suppress one field of investigation without damaging the prospects of success in others.

There are some who overcome this difficulty by adopting a position of antagonism towards science as a whole. These people feel that the advantages of experimental science are outweighed by its disadvantages. They advocate a progressive reduction in scientific activity and a return to a less complicated mode of life. This attitude hardly merits serious discussion. It involves an altogether unrealistic picture of what life was like before the growth of experimental science (Philip Ziegler's *The Black Death* is an excellent corrective for this delusion); and it is based upon the hope that the problems with which society is confronted will somehow be resolved if the technological bases of living are greatly simplified. This is nonsense. Evolution cannot be put into reverse. Populations grow, competition for resources becomes more acute, the maintenance of an adequate standard of living becomes more difficult, problems that we cannot envisage today are with us tomorrow. We should need to increase the sophistication of our science even if we wished only to stand still.

So we must learn to live in a risky world. We must accept that science, which we cannot do without, will continue to throw up discoveries which threaten the established order of our society, and which may threaten our very existence, if they are exploited for destructive purposes. How then are we to cope with this ever-present risk? With this question we forsake the realms of nostalgic obscurantism and come to grips with present realities. The most effective safeguard which society has against the abuse of scientific discovery is the inevitable time-lag between the making of a discovery and its practical application. It is one thing to discover immunological tolerance; it is quite another to introduce organ transplantation on a large scale. The exploitation of any scientific discovery—what, in industry, is known as "development"—requires the expenditure of time, skill and money. There is not the remotest possibility that a discovery could be brought to the stage of having a general effect on the structure of our society without the concurrence and collaboration of many people. In all but the most trivial of mercantile inventions, the consent, and indeed the cooperation, of government is necessary. The governments of all modern industrial states are keenly aware of the role they must play in the control and application of scientific discovery; and a growing literature testifies to the importance which public administrators attach to this role.

Science and Society by Hilary and Steven Rose gives an account of the development of governmental machinery for the administration of science, mainly in the United Kingdom, [...] reference also to [...] *The Politics of Ameri*[...] Daniel S. Greenberg [...] account for the Uni[...] development of ma[...] niques appropriate to [...] not anywhere an easy [...] administrative appara[...] in all developed co[...] makes it virtually im[...] scientist to undertake [...] of experimental work, [...] of exploiting it on [...] without funds for the [...] made available either [...] indirectly from [...] sources. In this country [...] who wishes to carry on [...] gation involving the ex[...] more than a trivial [...] money must apply for the [...] of the national Research [...] and his application m[...] what he proposes to do [...] proposes to do it. Th[...] Councils are appointed [...] vant Minister and they [...] scientific and scientific [...]

While it may be ap[...] and Mrs. Rose argue, [...] search Councils are un[...] can hardly be said th[...] irresponsible. Any pro[...] scientific investigation [...] pass the scrutiny not o[...] alist committees who jud[...] tific value, but also of [...] public bodies answerable [...] the appropriate Minister, [...] ment. When it is a [...] providing the funds: [...] large scale development [...] tific discovery, even more [...] consultations take place; [...] approval by the Treasury [...] necessary. In the mo[...] there is just no chance th[...] capable of producing a[...] effect on society could be [...] without society being aware [...]

Except in one set of [...] stances: when government [...] cides to keep the develop[...] And here we come to the [...] matter. People are not [...] afraid of the science th[...] about and understand; b[...] partly from incomprehen[...] mainly from the suspicion [...] tific investigations with [...] plications are being p[...] secret. The development [...] atomic bomb is, of co[...] unanswerable precedent. I[...] the discovery of fission [...] ated the atomic bomb, [...] decision of the British and [...] States Governments to e[...] discovery for military p[...] Hahn and Strassman had [...] their discovery, someone [...] would have. But to pr[...] atomic bomb was another [...] altogether; that required [...] lishment of what was [...] new industry. And the [...] was done without the [...] Britain or of the United States [...]ware of what was going on.

[...]n the military situation, [...] was, of course, inevitable; [...]e is little doubt that, if it had [...]sible at the time to put the [...] to the people, there would [...]en few dissentient voices. But [...]t remains that an enterprise [...] momentous consequences for [...]d was undertaken and com[...] without the public at large [...] any direct say in the matter. [...]idue of mistrust is with us [...]

[...]e is no solution to this prob[...]cept in the creation of a [...]tely free, peaceful and friendly [...], but while the world is what [...] governments will attempt to [...]search with possible military [...]tions secret. And such re[...] may profoundly affect our [...] peace as well as in war. It is [...]ely that pressure from the [...]ocal elements in our commu[...] will induce government to [...] its policy of secrecy in this [...]; but such pressure does serve [...]l purpose. For governments [...]ways to extend the arenas over [...] secrecy prevails; and it is [...]the constant probe of public [...]on that keeps the growth of [...]y in check. We must endea[...]o keep our society as open as [...]le; but, when we have done [...]we can, an area of secrecy will [...]emain. In this area we are entitled to hope that our elected representatives, acting on the best advice available to them, will not be more irresponsible than the people they represent.

And where in all this is the social responsibility of the scientist? He surely cannot be indifferent to the manner in which his discoveries are exploited; nor can he altogether shrug off a measure of responsibility for the social consequences of what he discovers. Should he then limit his investigations to the solution of immediate practical problems? This will not help. For the solution of practical problems often requires profound research into fundamental principles; and if one deliberately limits the range or depth of the investigation, one reduces the chances of success. Should the scientist suppress a discovery if he believes it may be exploited for evil purposes? This will not help either. For all science is based upon a constant interchange of information, and there is little chance of the discovery remaining undetected for long.

Should scientists refuse to use their skills for military purposes? Perhaps they should; but we cannot expect scientists to show uniformity on matters where society as a whole is divided. There are some scientists who do adopt an uncompromisingly pacifist position; but there are others who believe that their responsibility to the society in which they live includes an obligation to work for its security. The newly formed British Society for Social Responsibility in Science, of which Dr. and Mrs. Rose are founder-members, is unlikely to provide a wholly acceptable code of conduct: for many of the supporters of this society will not entertain the idea that refusal to participate in research for military purposes may, under certain circumstances, be a form of social irresponsibility.

What then must the scientist do? He must obviously use what influence he has to guide the exploitation of his discoveries along lines that he regards as beneficial to society. He must endeavour to explain his work to the public at large, so as to remove as far as possible the element of suspicion in public attitudes to science. (And in this he would be greatly helped if the commentators who air their views in the mass media were a little more constructive.) He must seek to improve the relationship between science and government, and especially the administrative processes by which decisions about scientific matters are made. But, above all, he must get on with his job. For while it is certainly true that all new knowledge is dangerous, it is also true that ignorance is much more dangerous.

"WHO WAS WALT DISNEY, DAD?"

A reaction to the discovery that cells from different animal species could be fused together to form viable hybrids. (By courtesy of the Daily Mirror, *February 15, 1965). Gillray's cartoon on the previous page shows the reaction to Jenner's research on vaccination 163 years earlier. It is reproduced by courtesy of the British Museum Trustees.*

aledonian contribution

[...]s in Science: Letters of James [...]d Joseph Black
[...]d with Introductions and Notes [...]ric Robinson and Douglas [...]
[...] Constable. £4 4s.

[...]Dear Watt", wrote Black in [...] "*Any* letter from you is a [...] to me tho it do not contain [...]sophical news", and there is [...] more than "philosophical [...]" to justify this collected corres[...]ence, which includes all known [...] between Watt and Black, and [...]own between Watt and John [...]on. The three men—Watt [...] an instrument-maker, Black a [...]ssor, and Robison an under[...]ate—met in Watt's workshop [...]lasgow University in 1757 or [...] and the correspondence is a [...]d of their friendship until [...]'s death in 1779 and Robison's [...]05, these events being recorded [...]o or three appropriate letters [...]en Watt and others. There was [...] when Black could have been [...]ed as Europe's most eminent [...]ist, and another when Watt was [...]reatest engineer; consequently [...]ch careful edition (as this un[...]edly is) must immediately be[...] a standard text for the historian [...]ence or technology. But in sheer [...]n terms the letters make good [...]ing.

[...]e historical background encom[...]s such events as the Birming[...] riots and the war with France, [...] to the fore is the Industrial [...]lution, personified almost. [...], perhaps, is a little past his [...] of inventiveness, but the bril[...] Watt is positively bubbling with [...]. Whatever his academic stand[...]ow far ahead of Robison and [...] Black he was in raw intellect! [...] how fortunate that he was [...]essed to such mundane tasks, [...]hat Black was never too proud [...]e advice on such matters—or [...]ake it. A Scottish attitude? [...]son, writing to Watt when his [...]son was fifteen, and explaining [...]he wished "to fix him in the [...]facturing line", thought Man[...]er a good place to start him off, [...]there "Scotch vanity will not [...]t my views by making my Son [...]der his first employments as [...]ading". Robison, it might be [...]d had a good social position, [...] had been with Sir Charles [...]owles in St Petersburg; and yet [...]er he nor Black thought it the [...]st degree incongruous to dis[...] the minutiae of the placing of [...] in the firing of delft, the [...]mercial manufacture of alkali, [...] the mining of lead. Money, of [...]se, was a large part of the [...]nation, [...] throughout the two sets of correspondence there runs a preoccupation with raising money on new ideas, often very trivial. Watt, at least, lived by his wits. He died a rich man, but as his correspondence shows, he was over forty before he could comfortably repay Black an old loan of £40. He and Boulton harassed in the courts those who plagiarized their engines, even to the point—or so it has been said—of vindictiveness. But as Watt wrote to the Portuguese de Magalhaens, in 1780:

> You seem to consider it as wrong in Dr. B. not to have published his discoveries as he made them—in that I cannot agree with you. Every man who is obliged to live by his profession ought to keep the secrets of it to himself so far as is consistent with the use of them: It is only People of Independ[en]t fortunes who have a right to give away their Inventions without attempting to turn them to their own advantage.

The theft of a plan or a process was a difficult matter to prove, and its loss might be the loss of a fortune, although perhaps rather more often it was quite otherwise, and a "Perpetual moving wheel" rumoured in London turned out "a Bubble like all other such projects". Other bubbles there were of a more tragic sort. All three men were obsessed with their own or their families' health (do we still half-fill our letters with these complaints?), and a number of personal bereavements made Watt devote much fruitless energy to the invention of a cure for consumption through the inhalation of newly discovered gases in restricted amounts.

The desire to make a fortune out of science could lead even Robison to write from Edinburgh in this irreverent vein:

> Dr. Hope told us that a Mr. Kennedy had discovered a very great quantity of Soda in our Whinn Stone, and still more in the basaltic Columns of Arthur's Seat . . . Could you fall on an easy process for [its] emancipation, I think poor Caledonia might bleach and glaze all Europe for a while.

The desire to keep a fortune could make even the liberal-minded Watt alarmed at his son James's conduct, though he had

> nothing to accuse him of except being a violent Jacobin, that is bad enough in my eyes, who abhor democracy, as much as I do Tyranny, being in fact another sort of it. Young men will however presume to think for themselves and all of their father's possessions set least value upon their experience. I much dread the consequences of the opinions on Government which have been propagated of late with so much Industry. The Rabble of this country are the mine of Gunpowder that will one day blow it up and violent will be the explosion.

Public affairs, in fact, wore a gloomy aspect until other cares forced these particular worries out of Watt's head.

A substantial number of letters concern Robison, and the omission of his name from the title is presumably a reflection of his minor importance. There is always the feeling that Watt is the giant of the three. Black supplies a number of testimonials on his behalf. One such "Memorial" of 1796 is tolerably well known in part, but an anecdote on Watt's handling of an organ given to him for repair in his Glasgow days, when he "did not know one musical note from another", tells us a great deal about his qualities. He used the opportunity to master one of the best textbooks on the theory of harmonics then available, and to such effect that he unwittingly made an observation which according to Black "would have terminated a dispute between the first mathematicians in Europe" over a matter in the theory of sound. The same untutored but firm grasp of essential principles was, of course, what gave him his most memorable discovery, the steam engine with separate condenser.

The volume of correspondence ends with a note-book recording Watt's experiments on heat, printed in its entirety for the first time, and making the book doubly welcome. The letters usually need nothing more by way of commentary than an occasional footnote, and the editors, in not presuming to guide readers through the letters, have left the correspondence all the more personal a guide to the character of the men who wrote it. The transcription is done well and simply, though perhaps where the spelling is excessively odd a more copious use of the "[*sic*]" device might have convinced us that we were not looking at a printing error. There is a commentary, but not an altogether satisfactory one, to the notebook. By concentrating on Watt's acknowledged errors, the editors fail to give a real appraisal of the limitations and final accuracy of his experiments on latent heat. They, like Watt, even overlook the thermal capacity of the containing vessel. In other respects the volume is admirable, and it is sad to think that Professor McKie did not live to see its publication.

POSTAGE: INLAND 4D, ABROAD 3D.

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT NEW YORK, N.Y. PRICE 50C. SUBSCRIBERS U.S. $15.50 YEARLY. TIMES NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, INC., 201, EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017.

Oxford University Press

Constitutionalism and the Separation of Powers
M. J. C. Vile
The doctrine of the separation of legislative from executive power has played a major role in the evolution of Western constitutionalism and of modern forms of government. This book traces its history from its birth to its place in twentieth-century political thought. Paper covers 25/-

Excursions in Geometry
C. Stanley Ogilvy
Professor Ogilvy hopes to stimulate interest in geometry on the part of people with little mathematical training. 'It is regrettable,' he says, 'that so few really interesting theorems can be proved within the framework of the traditional course, when so many good ones lie just around the corner. . . It is my purpose to present some of these to you.' Line drawings 52/-

The Concept of a Legal System
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF LEGAL SYSTEM
Joseph Raz
Three problems are explored in this study: What does it mean to assert or deny the existence of a legal system? How can one determine whether a given law belongs to a certain legal system? What kind of structure do legal systems have, that is, what necessary relations obtain between their laws? 45/-

Mind, Brain, and Adaptation in the Nineteenth Century
Robert M. Young
The author examines ideas of the nature and localization of the functions of the brain in the light of the philosophical constraints at work in the sciences of mind and brain in the nineteenth century. The method of historical case study is used to illuminate the assumptions of current research. 1 text figure 65/-

John Skelton: Poems
SELECTED AND EDITED BY
Robert S. Kinsman
John Skelton, like Donne, has been one of the rediscoveries of the twentieth century. The texts of this selection from his work have been edited afresh from the most authoritative printings and manuscripts.
Frontispiece 42/- paper covers 21/-
Clarendon Medieval and Tudor Series

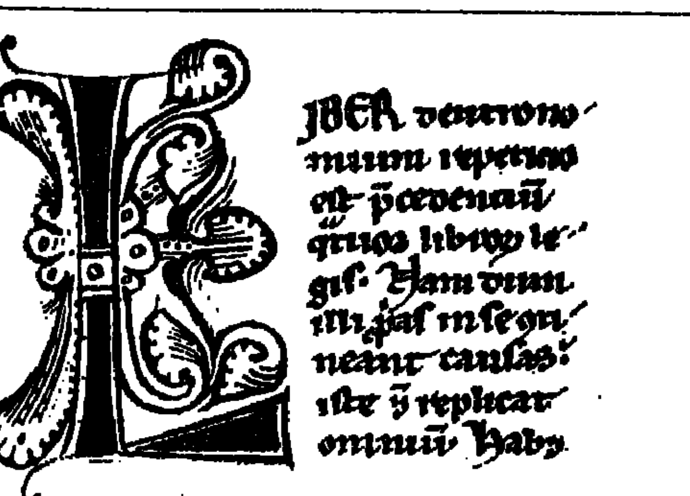
The Double Sorrow of Troilus
A STUDY OF AMBIGUITIES IN *TROILUS AND CRISEYDE*
Ida L. Gordon
Recent scholarship has revealed new complexities in Chaucer's poetry, and new problems of interpretation have arisen centring on the question of ironic intent, or 'allegory' in his major poems. This study of *Troilus and Criseyde* approaches the problem by verbal analysis of its ambiguous passages. 30/-

The Protracted Game
A WEI-CH'I INTERPRETATION OF MAOIST REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY
Scott A. Boorman
This book applies the Chinese game of *wei-ch'i* the military strategy of Mao Tse-tung from the 1920s to the present. It shows how Mao's *wei-ch'i* strategy triumphed over Chiang's chess strategy, particularly in Manchuria.
14 maps 65/-

The Value of Food
Patty Fisher AND Arnold E. Bender
This simply written though comprehensive treatment of the science of nutrition is intended principally for students of food technology and catering personnel, but it will also appeal to housewives, journalists, and other interested laymen. Numerous line diagrams paper covers 16/-

Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People
EDITED BY
Bertram Colgrave AND R. A. B. Mynors
Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of the English People* was completed in [...] and still ranks among the most [...] of history books. This edition [...] for the first time of the mid-eigh[...] century manuscript now in Len[...] and provides a survey of the ext[...] manuscripts and a new translation [...]
£6/6/- *Oxford Medieval Texts*

Selected Poems
Conrad Aiken
Conrad Aiken has been called the [...] metaphysical, the most learned, [...] most modern of American poets, [...] his poetry has attempted a comprehensive world view. This [...] contains his own choice of the [...] most representative of his poems, spanning more than forty years of work. 18/- *Galaxy Books*



LATIN BOOKHANDS OF THE LATER MIDDLE AGES
1100—1500
S. HARRISON THOMSON
A guide to Latin paleography of the late medieval period.
£15 net

The Concise Cambridge History of English Literature
GEORGE SAMPSON
Third edition, revised by R. C. CHURCHILL
The only complete and up-to-date survey of world literature in English. It is in one compact and readable volume, clearly set out for easy reference, and is an invaluable companion to any student of English or the general reader.
For the third edition, the history has been extended to cover modern literature up to the present time. New chapters increase the scope of the work, and it now includes the literature of the U.S.A. and the whole of the English-speaking world.
Cloth 65s. net; paperback 30s. net

Department of Applied Economics, Occasional Paper 18
Poverty in Britain and the Reform of Social Security
A. B. ATKINSON
A study of poverty in Britain and the cost and effectiveness of possible reforms of the social security system.
Cloth 40s. net; paper covers 20s. net

Shakespeare Survey 22
Aspects of Shakespearian Comedy
Edited by KENNETH MUIR
50s. net

The Foreign Office and Foreign Policy 1858-1914
ZARA S. STEINER
A study of the Foreign Office at a decisive period in its history which tells how a secretarial department, archaic in tone and manner, developed into a major department of state.
65s. net

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Royal collectors and the British School

OLIVER MILLAR:
The Later Georgian Pictures in the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen
Volume 1: 174pp. Volume 2: 302 plates. Phaidon. £12 the set.

Although these fourth and fifth volumes of the monumental catalogue raisonné of "all the Queen's pictures" open with three works by the Swiss animal painter Agasse and conclude with nearly twenty by the German-born Zoffany, it is the British School at the height of its achievement that they chiefly celebrate. Here we find George III's Ramsays and Gainsboroughs, twenty-five of them altogether, twenty-one Reynolds portraits, eighteen paintings by Stubbs, sixteen by Wilkie, and no less than fifty-three by Lawrence, as well as works by Cotes, Romney, Beechey and others.

The vast majority are portraits. In the earlier volume on *Tudor, Stuart and Early Georgian Pictures*, Mr. Millar emphasized that "the relentless accumulation of English portraits . . . has formed the background of the English Royal Collection from the Plantagenets to the present day". The reader is even more aware of the omnipresence of portraits in the present volumes. Apart from the officially required state portraits, the royal family were always sending their portraits to each other. This is stressed by Mr. Millar in some unusually happy quotations from family letters passing between Queen Charlotte and her children. The Prince of Wales, active as a patron even before he came of age, determined to assemble round himself not merely family portraits but also effigies of "the ministers of his serious business and the companions of his looser hours". To this aspect of the Prince's taste the Royal collection owes some of its finest eighteenth-century portraits, such as Gainsborough's "Colonel St. Leger" and ultimately the great series of Lawrences celebrating the personalities of the Congress of Vienna which now hang in the specially built Waterloo Chamber at Windsor, though a number of them, we learn here, were not delivered till after the deaths of the King and the artist.

Benjamin West, an American (but Americans were still British colonials when these volumes open), is almost the only artist to appear here as a history painter. Even so the thirty-one of his works catalogued do not include the thirty-five large canvases illustrating the history of revealed religion with which his royal patron intended to decorate the private chapel at Windsor. These were returned to the artist in 1805 when George III's health began to fail seriously. The King's unbounded enthusiasm for West is perhaps the only aspect of his taste to which we are completely blind today, but Mr. Millar sums up the attitude of not imperceptive contemporaries to this artist in a telling remark of Zoffany's: "A figo for Poussin, West has already beaten him out of the field."

Of the eight sovereigns whose collecting activities are covered, George III and George IV unquestionably stand out head and shoulders above the rest. It was, no doubt, a slightly unsophisticated admiration for Zoffany's mere skill at catching a likeness which made such an appeal to George III and Queen Caroline. But even allowing for the fact, which Mr. Millar stresses, that many of the King's purchases of pictures were made for no more lofty purpose than furnishing the recently acquired Buckingham House, good taste can hardly be denied to one who commissioned so many fine portraits from Ramsay and Gainsborough. If the King was made uncomfortable by Reynolds's manner, "circumspect, cool and always on his dignity", and was less than sympathetic to the classical and historical moulds in which his portraits were so often cast, this was partly accounted for by what he himself described as his "aptness to despise what I'm not accustomed to". And doubtless the fact that Reynolds's most consistent patrons included many of his political opponents or, later on, members of his own family with whom he had quarrelled, played a part in the orientation of his taste also. But George III's greatest claim to our admiration as a collector lies outside the scope of these volumes in the purchase of Consul Smith's collection with its Canalettos, Riccis, &c., and the huge quantities of drawings bought for him in Italy by Richard Dalton, the Royal Librarian, and others. Yet the extent to which George III's emotions were involved in his picture buying is open to question. His refusal to purchase Van Dyck's Charles I "à la chasse" when Lord Harcourt, British Ambassador to France, offered to obtain it from the Comte de Guiche in 1770, wrings a heartfelt cry from Mr. Millar.

Certainly George IV would not have turned down this, the finest of all portraits of the only English collector-king who was his own equal. As with his father—and to a far greater extent—the full measure of his stature as a collector can be studied only outside the range of these volumes. It resides in his marvellous and continuous discernment in purchasing the Dutch and Flemish paintings and above all French eighteenth-century furniture and objects of art thrown on to the market by the French Revolution. But even in the present catalogue we find the young Prince of Wales surpassing his father in his own field and not only patronizing Gainsborough before he was twenty but also commissioning the splendid (though now mutilated) group portrait of his three eldest sisters when he was only twenty-two.

In purchasing, somewhat later, the portraits of the Duke of Cumberland and his wife painted by the same artist in 1777, he added to the royal collection what Mr. Millar unhesitatingly describes as "not excepting Van Dyck's the most beautifully painted of all English state portraits". In addition he himself sat to Reynolds on several occasions, acquired a number of his works after the artist's death, and commissioned works from Romney, whom his father never employed, and Beechey, whom George III reduced to a fainting fit by his rage in 1804. If George III had "started back with disgust" on seeing Lawrence's portrait of Lord Mountstuart at the Academy in 1795, his s[...] Congress of Vienna w[...] the collection with a p[...] traits which, as We[...] "rise to the dignity of [...]

With William IV the[...] mense declension. His b[...] for fine pictures he c[...] "damned expensive", [...] his successors, not exa[...] toria, made an impre[...] royal collection in any[...] parable to what George [...] had done for it.

In this catalogue Mr[...] before, marshals in q[...] fashion a wealth of ma[...] not merely from the ro[...] but from other unpubli[...] elsewhere and an exte[...] of the memoirs, biogr[...] letters of the period. It i[...] fault him at any point, [...] deeply steeped in his su[...] himself is likely to be m[...] the catalogue's flaws th[...] viewer. Throughout the[...] are constant felicities of [...] thumbnail sketches of [...] which delight, and w[...] mature judgments. In a[...] are many surprising nu[...] formation on matters b[...] pherally on the catalogue[...] hidden away throughout [...] for instance, on the m[...] sponsible for making th[...] contemporary frames in t[...] of the royal portraits and [...]

Innovators

VICTORIA CONTAG:
Chinese Masters of the 17th Century
Translated by Michael Bullock.
53pp. 83 plates. Lund Humphries. £6 6s.

Artists of the seventeenth century have been receiving much attention of late from western historians of Chinese painting. In the Chinese tradition, this was a period of lively interest in painting by artists of distinction as both scholars and painters. Perhaps because of the troubled times—foreign rulers had taken over the country—many of these artists found themselves at odds with society or unable to take up the official posts they might have expected. For whatever reasons, the painting of the period was exceptionally varied. It appears to art historians to be a period of great activity and invention, when both painters in the so-called "academic" tradition and the "eccentrics" were conscious of their links with the past but nevertheless felt able to contribute something new to that body of achievement. It is a period of significant innovation and staunch traditionalism; and much has survived both of the painting and of the writings of the painters, making this a fascinating study.

The outstanding feature of Dr. Contag's book is the free use of the painters' own writings on their work—in the form of poems and colophons, or in letters to each other. And in the correspondence between the four Wangs and the comments of Shih T'ao and K'un Ts'an one feels a closeness to the atmosphere of the painters which no amount of explanation could produce. The full translation of the poems and colophons on the paintings reproduced, with a brief discussion of style, can do more to bring alive to a non-Chinese reader the cultural style of the artists and their way of working than the rather discouraging comments on the difference between Chinese and European painting forms. One is struck by the graceful articulateness of Shih T'ao expounding his theories of art; the sheer good sense of Tung Ch'i-ch'ang stressing, rather surprisingly, the importance of original experience; and, in all the artists, the sensitive understanding of the past in a living tradition. This is most vividly expressed in the far more than filial link between Huang Kung-wang (fourteenth century) and so many of the seventeenth-century painters, "academic" and "eccentric" alike. Readers who know Dr. Contag's earlier book *Zwei Meister Chinesischer Landschaftsmalerei: Shih T'ao und Shih Ch'i* (1955) will be familiar with this technique, but here the scope is enlarged. It is not perhaps an introduction to seventeenth-century Chinese painting, assuming as it does a background knowledge of painters and other personalities of the period, but it is surely an ideal second book. Containing much which does not appear elsewhere, it is most illuminating, and as always Dr. Contag uses her mass of information with such sure selectivity that it is made manageable for the reader.

With all this enlivening material there is a curious heaviness in the earlier sections due perhaps to the ever-present trap laid for writers on subjects thought to be outside the experience of the reader. In the case of Chinese painting this often leads to an attempt to smooth the way by analogy and comparison with European painting. But this way leads to half-truth and unsatisfactory compromise, as categoric statements fall flatly making even one's own culture seem foreign and starting all sorts of peripheral disagreements. This is mentioned not as a fatal flaw but as an encouragement to the reader to look to the unique qualities of the book—and perhaps to fellow-authors to avoid this method, whose disadvantages are here so clearly shown. Admittedly the scholar/painter articulate tradition of China lends itself most happily to the direct approach.

As one would expect of the author of the classic reference-work on Ming and Ch'ing artists and their seals (*Seals of Chinese Painters and Collectors*), this is a scholarly book in the sense that full references are supplied, Chinese characters are given for all names and titles in the translations; and a complete list of artists' names, both transliterated and in character, make it most useful for reference. The reproductions are all in half-tone, but as they are mainly of ink painting this is not a great handicap, though reproduction is not uniformly good. The illustrations are truly complementary to the text. This volume is reasonably priced as art books go, serious in intent, and both instructive and very entertaining.

Prints

HENRI ZERNER:
The School of Fontain[...]ings and Engravings
Translated by Stanley [...]
216pp. Thames and Hu[...]

The term "School of Fo[...] was first used by Bartsc[...] *Le Peintre Graveur* to [...] homogenous group of p[...] of them anonymous) whi[...] at the end of his sixteenth[...] Italian prints. Some of [...] clearly linked with the de[...] the chateau of Fontaineb[...] then the phrase has be[...] adopted by historians of [...] and extended to cover t[...] artistic manifestations, so[...] Flemish, some Bohemian [...] man, having little connect[...] group of Italian artists th[...] cis I brought to decorat[...] bleau.

Henri Zerner, howeve[...] term in its more restric[...] is concerned with a grou[...] makers who were b[...] during the short perio[...] 1542 and 1548 and who[...] with the Fontainebleau [...] is unquestionable. Many [...] works record decoratio[...] palace which have lon[...] ished, Antonio Fantuzzi[...] example, often do just [...] works of Primaticcio [...] was an assistant. Most [...] are rare, many exist [...] impression only, and m[...] writers like Bartsch and [...] have described them wi[...] of reproductions or with [...] of illustrations. It was [...] admirable idea to [...] than three hundred of th[...] with a few examples [...] contemporary Parisian [...] (nearly all in full-size re[...] within the compass of [...] volume.

M. Zerner discusses [...] and his oeuvre in consi[...] rejecting certain identi[...] previous writers, making [...] on the whole convinci[...] tions, and attempting to [...] troublesome riddles as th[...] the master signing "L.D[...] complaint one has to [...] none of the plates is [...] there a list of illustration[...] artists' names. To identi[...] puzzling subjects of the[...] must work through the [...] Plates by Subject—an [...] laborious task.

Bibliographical Guides

Editors C. K. Moore, B.Sc. & K. J. Spencer, F.L.A.
A major series providing critical surveys of international scientific and technical literature.

New Spring Titles
Astronomy and Astrophysics

D. A. Kemp, A.L.A.; Late Librarian, Royal Observatory, Edinburgh
Foreword by Professor H. A. Bruck, Astronomer Royal for Scotland
A critical evaluation of the world literature on astronomy, astrophysics and related sciences such as optics and geodesy from early times up to 1969.
496 pages £10

Cryogenics and Refrigeration: Volume 2

Ellen M. Codlin, F.L.A.; Technical Librarian, British Oxygen Co. Ltd.
A supplement to Volume 1 of this title, published in 1968 at £6.5s which provides a critical guide to the literature of the physics and technology of low and very low temperatures and their applications. Volume 2 provides a thorough survey of relevant literature published in 1966-1968.
292 pages £7

Other Macdonald Titles Already published

Thermophysical Properties Research Literature Retrieval Guide

Editor Y. S. Touloukian; Thermophysical Properties Research Centre, Indiana.
All the key references in the world's literature on thermophysical properties are appraised. A uniquely valuable guide for research libraries, and for the chemical, oil and pharmaceutical industries especially.
Vol. 1 819 pages Vol 2 625 pages Vol 3 1315 pages £110 the set
Details of other Bibliographical guides from

MACDONALD
Technical & Scientific
49-50 Poland Street, London W1A 2LG

Tony Parker
THE FRYING PAN
A PRISON AND ITS PRISONERS
For the first time Tony Parker adapts his unique method of portraying an individual to characterising an institution. A long series of conversations with the prisoners and staff at Her Majesty's Prison Grendon Underwood provided Tony Parker with material for the study of a prison itself, a place with an entity and identity of its own, viewed with compassion and perceptiveness.
16 February 45s/£2.25

Kenneth Coutts-Smith
THE DREAM OF ICARUS
Kenneth Coutts-Smith, art historian, journalist and teacher, examines the influence of technological progress on the relationship between art and society. He shows that the modern environment and the new political movements all have their parallels in the world of art, and he takes Icarus as the major image of our time, a symbol of the revolutionary rather than of the reformist.
23 February Illustrated 45s/£2.25

Chadwick Hansen
WITCHCRAFT AT SALEM
An American academic takes a new look at the Salem witch trials of 1692—subject of Arthur Miller's play *The Crucible*—and refutes the accepted theories on this phenomenon. Chadwick Hansen argues that witchcraft was successfully practised at Salem and that the witches were not innocent victims of an hysterical outbreak.
2 March 35s/£1.75

John Guthrie
BIZARRE SHIPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY
Some of the wilder eccentricities of the Victorian period were the bizarre ships designed at the time when the age of sail was giving way to the age of steam. John Guthrie's collection of strange vessels will delight all those with an interest in Victoriana as well as nautical enthusiasts.
2 February Illustrated 63s/£3.15

Serge Lifar
MA VIE
One of the most remarkable ballet dancers of his epoch, pupil of Diaghilev, and close associate of Nijinsky, Serge Lifar, born at Kiev in 1905, tells of a long career at the Paris Opera, broken by intrigue. He has something to say about Petain, Hitler and Goebbels as well as Picasso and Coco Chanel, Cocteau and Stravinsky.
23 March 50s/£2.50

Donald Edwards
THE TWO WORLDS OF DONALD EDWARDS
'A remarkably forthright book by a remarkably forthright man. Whether he is talking about world affairs or religion, the BBC or ITV, he remains the same Donald Edwards: blunt, independent and outspoken and a great lover of his fellow men.'
NORMAN COLLINS
9 February 35s/£1.50

Frank Swinnerton
ON THE SHADY SIDE
At 85, 'the perfect bookman' as *The Times* described him last year, has produced the perfect bookman's book. It is a novel about the death of a famous author 'whose brother, a quiet London magistrate, is left to tidy up the wreckage of his adventures with ambition, travel and women'. No one is better placed than Frank Swinnerton to comment wrily on the *Götterdämmerung* of a great raconteur.
31 March 30s/£1.50

Stanley Middleton
APPLE OF THE EYE
Stanley Middleton's tenth novel portrays Edward Tenby who, at fifty, has achieved a certain amount of success as an architect but his life has no moral framework. His relationships with the five women in his life and the role he finds for himself make [...]

15 of Quality
Hutchinson

Monarchy in the early middle ages

EINHARD and NOTKER THE STAMMERER:
Two Lives of Charlemagne
Translated by Lewis Thorpe.
227pp. Penguin. 7s.

WALTER ULLMANN:
The Carolingian Renaissance and the Idea of Kingship
201pp. Methuen. £2 5s.

The early medieval theory of monarchy is not among the aspects of political thought that have traditionally figured in a gentleman's library or the formation of an educated Briton. As we have learnt in recent decades—in this country, somewhat reluctantly—it has to be pieced together not only from the incidental remarks of chroniclers, the statements of clergy meeting in synod, and didactic works of various kinds, but also from liturgical texts and works of art that are *Herrschaftszeichen*. Both Einhard's *Vita Karoli*, written when the ethos and the achievements of Charlemagne were already threatened, and the *Gesta Karoli* of Notker of St. Gall, written with at least half an eye on a later and feebler Charles who none the less managed temporarily to reunite the old Empire, are in their different ways as much about monarchy as about a particular monarch. It is unfortunate that Professor Thorpe's introduction to his acceptable translation of the *Vita* shows no awareness of, for example, Helmut Beumann's revelation of Einhard's distinctive, because essentially secular, approach; and that the welcome translation of the less-accessible *Gesta* and the introduction to it ignore both the most recent edition and the comments that this has provoked.

Einhard does not figure in the index to *The Carolingian Renaissance and the Idea of Kingship*—a distinguished addition to the published Birkbeck Lectures and to Professor Ullmann's contributions to the history of political and social theory. Yet it has as a principal theme the process by which novel concepts of kingship and their practical consequences, which the layman Einhard (himself court-educated) was unable to accept and which are reflected in the monk Notker's assumptions about monarchy, were evolved from ideas first enunciated by the scholar-clerics whom Charlemagne had brought together. The effect on all kinds of social thinking and political action of a small group of *litterati*, nourished on a limited intellectual diet in which the Bible (Old Testament and New) predominated, is out of all proportion to the originality of their ideas, although recent work on the less-familiar writings of Alcuin shows that this should not be underestimated. The capitularies of Charlemagne, drawn up for him by predominantly clerical advisers, exemplify (in Professor Ullmann's words) "an almost classic instance of a teleologically conceived creation of the law": and the source of this positive law must be the monarch, whose position in the social order, whose understanding of himself and his functions, derived necessarily from the same court-scholars, would inevitably be radically transformed or—in the language of the period—renewed.

It is a fair comment on Professor Ullmann's formulation of this change in an earlier work that "nobody said [in the Carolingian period] that a substitute had been found for a clearly-understood 'Germanic' theory of popularity-derived sovereignty": but this does not invalidate it. It is equally possible to say that if a characteristically Carolingian political theory can be deduced from contemporary obiter dicta, from the exegesis of passages in the Old Testament (particularly in the historical books) and from the behaviour of the higher clergy, it is a theory of monarchical authority, not of resistance to monarchy. Yet in fact restraints on the ruler—restraints that were something more than the product of a "justifiable", because successful, rebellion—did continue to be recognized, and they survived developments which appeared likely to abolish them. Even a rediscovery of the Roman Imperial concept of *maiestas* did not favour the growth of absolute monarchy.

The same leaders of op had evolved the Caroling of theocratic kingship ha process built up their own be the interpreters of the which its authority was for if the ruler were subj higher law that was laid Heaven, who should dec enforce it if not the Bishops fullest statement of this view came from Hincmar of in the later ninth century; est exposition of some of th tions is found in the decre East-Frankish synod of heim in the early tenth centu Carolingian solution to the problem of the law by whi should be governed and th of its enforcement proved eral as any other. Unwel energetic rulers and their jects, it proved finally unac when episcopal collegiali superseded by Papal monarch hardly likely to be revived: clear that we have yet found one.

Early Bourbon Spain

HENRY KAMEN:
The War of Succession in Spain, 1700-15
436pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £4 4s.

The only thing wrong with this book is the title, which should read *Spain during the War of Succession, 1700-15*. Obviously, the war had a profound impact on the financial, economic, demographic and administrative developments which are acutely analysed by Dr. Kamen, but the actual military operations are merely summarized in the first chapter. Drawing on several archival sources as well as on the published documentation, the author has given us a new and fascinating perspective on early Bourbon Spain. He reminds us that the kingdom inherited by Philip V was already benefiting from the painful but salutary monetary reforms inaugurated in 1680 and 1686, and that by the early 1700s Spain was able to hold its own in international finance. Glossing Earl Hamilton's previous findings, he shows that, with the exception of Catalonia, price movements demonstrate the absence of any serious economic crisis precipitated by the war (the disastrous harvest of 1709 was due to the bad weather). He argues persuasively that the relatively mild impact of the war made it possible for a drastic reassessment to be made of the priorities facing Spain. These priorities — government finance, army reorganization, industrial advancement — were pursued vigorously wherever circumstances made it possible, even if the results were not always entirely satisfactory.

But generally speaking, it would seem that the eventual benefits of the war far exceeded in volume the damage caused to Spanish population, agriculture, and commerce by a decade of internal fighting. Apart from anything else, a large increase in the Crown's income was a remarkable feature of the war. The greater part of this increase derived not so much from heavier ordinary taxation, or from the revenues of Aragon and Valencia which now accrued to the Crown, as from the exploitation of all possible extraordinary sources, including the Church, confiscations of the estates of nobles who adhered to the Austrian Archduke, and universal impositions. Even the destruction of the Plate Fleet and its French escort by an Anglo-Dutch fleet at Vigo (September 23, 1702) provided an unexpected windfall for the Spanish Crown. The bulk of the treasure had been landed before the battle; and Philip V used the Allied attack as an excuse to confiscate the silver that had come on the *flota* as part of the merchandise belonging to English and Dutch merchants. The result was that Philip received the largest sum in history ever obtained in any one year from America by any Spanish king.

Dr. Kamen shows that the French-inspired reforms which eventually came to stay, such as the intendants, were accepted precisely because they were consonant with contemporary Spanish practice and aspirations. Much of the inaugural work was done by foreign advisers, of whom Amelot, Orry and Bergeyck were the chief; but the implementation of their policies was carried out by Spanish officials who were anything but Francophile. The Spanish grandees were quickly deprived of the political power which they had enjoyed—and by and large abused—in the reign of Charles "the bewitched"; but they continued to dominate the economic life of Spain through their landed wealth and feudal territorial jurisdiction. In 1710, the king had jurisdiction over only about 200 out of some 700 towns and villages in Castile. Those nobles who defected to the Habsburgs during the war were allowed to return in 1725, when (with a few exceptions) they had their properties restored to them. The author modestly describes his book as "very much an introductory study". In fact, it is a major contribution to the history of eighteenth-century Spain and to the study of the monarchy's tangled finances.

Eighteenth-Century French Studies is a collection of essays presented to Norman Suckling, senior lecturer in French at King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne (111pp. Newcastle: Oriel Press. 25s.). The essays reflect Mr. Suckling's interests in eighteenth-century France and in music. Contributors include Edward Lookspeiser, J. Lough, H. T. Mason, R. Niklaus and Francis Scarfe.

PRIX GONCOURT

The Margin (30s) 1967 winner of France's most prestigious literary prize, heads our January fiction list. This contemporary depiction of sex without love, and life without purpose, augments the international reputation of Andre Pleyre de Mandiargues, author of *Girl on the Motorcycle* (30s & 15s) and *Girl Beneath The Lion* (4s 6d). *Night Watch* (30s), the first novel by Stephen Koch, a talented young American critic, explores the latently incestuous relationship between a teenage brother and sister. From this simple sexual tale he creates a powerful, sensitive and intelligent work.

Mandiargues

HENRY MILLER

for ever a pace-setter, at last publishes in England, *The World of Sex* & *Max and the White Phagocytes* (30s). These two brilliant works embody the very essence of Miller; a boisterous plea for fresh reverence for sex, and warmth, compassion and a zest for life.

FILM ADDICTION

From America's most lively film polemicist comes *Kiss Kiss Bang Bang* (50s), an indispensable companion for every movie-goer. Pauline Kael praises, damns, and displays her encyclopaedic knowledge of films, film-makers, and film history. A number of short essays on the cinema are also included in Jean Cocteau's *Two Screenplays* (35s & 15s): The Blood of a Poet and The Testament of Orpheus. Sixty stills from both films complete this volume from one of the most creative and original directors in the history of film-making.

JOSEPH CONRAD

A new light is shed on the author as a man in *My Father: Joseph Conrad* (55s), a unique portrait by his son Borys Conrad. Here we see the great novelist in a social context and learn of his weaknesses as well as his monumental strength and resourcefulness in times of emergency.

CALDER AND BOYARS LTD 18 Brewer Street London W1

Disorderly orders

ROLAND MOUSNIER:
Fureurs paysannes
354pp. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 21.60fr.

The controversy over the nature and causes of the French popular revolts has been in progress for more than a decade, but no really satisfying interpretation has yet appeared. Professor Roland Mousnier has sponsored a good deal of research into the subject, and so this book on seventeenth-century peasant revolts looks at first sight a good candidate to fill the gap. Unfortunately it cannot be said to do so; and although students will probably find it useful, it amounts to little more than a reiteration of the author's previous position. Expectations are also aroused by the book's comparative approach, examining the Russian and Chinese revolts alongside those in France. But again there is disappointment in store: M. Mousnier gives a very superficial account of events in these countries, and has little success in establishing valid points of comparison.

Dealing with both Russia and China, the author appears ill at ease. He does not seem to be acquainted with the work of Russian historians on popular revolts, and writes a general survey of Russian history in the seventeenth century rather than an analysis of revolts. The same objections can be made to his section on China, and while his observations on these societies are often interesting, they do not go much beyond his earlier general survey in the "Histoire Générale des Civilisations" series. Given the limited scale of this volume, it might have been better to have concentrated on the French examples, which show M. Mousnier at his most interesting, if also his most controversial. As it is, four important French revolts are chosen from the scores of possible examples, without any attempt to justify this procedure. A reader not familiar with the subject would get a very distorted view of the incidence of revolt from this book.

M. Mousnier insists once more on his typology of French society as a society of orders, and virtually reprints sections from an earlier publication on this topic. His own analysis of the revolts casts considerable doubt on the validity of this description: as he admits, they had a strong tendency to unite the poor against the rich. It is true that contemporary theorists tried to classify their society according to the principle of division into orders, and that the resulting categories were employed for propaganda purposes by competing power groups. The influence of such ideas on people is not in doubt, b does not mean that society worked in the way they tho should. Indeed, many of the plained precisely that it did so, while M. Mousnier's fa theorist, Loyseau, made the proposal that the royal should supplant the old aristocracy. The truth is su these arguments were evide divisions within society, and label it a "society of orders" little to help us understand the complexities of the situation.

In his examination of the revolts he has chosen, the a concerned very largely to sho they were not merely pro movements, but expressed a opposition to the agents of th tralizing, absolutist monarchy. can be little doubt that such tion was widespread, and bega among the greatest men of the the king's brother at their hea M. Mousnier is so anxious t phasize his point that he lays sive stress on the participation nobles and officials in the He ignores the evident bias documents on which he rel ports by the *intendants*, wh played an obsession with disc the hidden instigators of whether or not they existed within his own terms of exp it does not seem plausible privileged would wish to major revolts, with the consequence of repression exactions, and almost all his ples are of incitement to re collectors or to stage a mi And in his anxiety to spotlig participation he ignores group whose importance is lined by his own evidence, the who were so often found at th of their rebellious parishioners.

This omission is really pa much wider failure. Popular call for a more sophisticated nation in terms of motivatio this book attempts to provid can illuminate the attitudes peasantry towards their towards one another, and the political and social syst perhaps they are even more ing as a study in group psy and would reward the applic the techniques of the social pologist. It is to be hoped next historian of popular revo be more sensitive to this di of the subject, and less co with largely external contro And whatever they think abo other arguments, few histo likely to be happy about M. nier's assertion that the cause of the revolts was disobedience to God: the p of this kind of historical exp becoming fashionable is a ing one.

ight and legend

ITTORINI:
del mondo
Turin: Einaudi. L.3,000.

tion is a rough-holed sieve which a country's best often cannot be pressed. abroad, a lopsided idea ly gets about of writers style is easy, whose ideas are le, who slot into other cul- who are interchangeable, ble, unlocal; internationalists, on marketeers. Those who a country's ideas are often ply rooted to transplant, too part of the landscape to be camouflaged by their own y with their birthplace and ent uneasiness elsewhere.

de Italy, Elio Vittorini is ly the least known of today's Italian writers. He is men- rather than read or trans- and in any discussion of the r Italian scene his name keeps ng up — though for critical than creative writing, as a for the kind of literary midwi- t which he excelled; as one figures in the movement of as one with an undefined but tant influence over younger s: a bulky presence, in other but a shadowy one. For until eath in 1966 Vittorini was, bly even more than the myster- enormous figure of Gadda, an able, unslottable writer.

he sense (and that a sense that y exists in this country, a sense ead to look warily at) he an indefatigable "literary , a writers' writer, cen- figure in discussions and ovenles, influential editor and discoverer and encourager w talents, sifter of new ideas, dealing on the widest scale with the cultural patterns and themes of his time. In another sense, practical and yet culturally surprisingly free, he was politician and partisan, one time editor of *Unità*, even, and a man of his age in the peculiarly Italian sense of the term. Then, above all and perhaps most curiously (considering the other two sides of him), he was a myth-maker, an allegorical and lyrical writer in a world of political realism (to which he subscribed), who saw man in strange and splendid guises, utterly removed from the proletarian prototype one might, from such a source, have expected. He was also a stylist of untranslatable subtlety, whose dialogue in particular tends to sound ludicrous in another language, whose people live where he put them and tend to wilt elsewhere.

Le città del mondo (The cities of the world) is an unfinished novel Vittorini wrote in the early 1950s. The early chapters were published, as they were written, in a number of literary reviews, and they are episodic enough for this kind of publication; in fact they were never made into a whole and remain as they were, bright stones of an unfinished mosaic, a pattern one must guess at. The novel is set in Sicily, but not the Sicily of the traveller, the sociologist, or even the plain Sicilian. It is a legendary country, strung in time and space among other legends and suffused in Vittorini's own light, a kind of glittering map or model of an island one seems to see all at once, on which things happen at widely separated points yet are strangely connected; a country of people on the move (as so often in Vittorini), in which visionary cities appear to them, the past hovering over the present, image over fact, till everything shimmers and becomes as one.

Two shepherds and their sons wander all over the island with their flocks, until their routes intersect, the sons then joining up to sell their *ricotta* and look at life in the town; two women, sharing a cart, meet three smart, busybody girls in a car; lovers, cocooned in their own feelings, meet workmen on the local train; women wash their rough clothes in the river, but beg a rich girl's bathwater each day for their finer things: a mother mourns for a murdered son.

At the (unfinished) end come other possible chapters and some sketches of life in Sicily, the oddments a writer leaves when he dies or loses interest. In the case of *Le città del mondo* Vittorini lost interest long before he died, or rather—after the shock of his son's death in the middle 1950s and the political upheavals, psychological as well as practical, that followed the death of Stalin—found himself unable to see meaning in the peasant life it depicted, or to abandon active politics as he had done in the past few years.

It remains a mirage, like the cities, like the whole island it describes, fragments and ideas for a novel rather than one fulfilled. Yet even when his interests were elsewhere and he had abandoned its particular kind of lyricism Vittorini still considered adapting it for the theatre or the cinema. Theatrically it is hard to envisage, for Vittorini was never, in the theatrical sense, a dramatic writer; but cinematically its marvellous hazy landscapes with figures seen from every kind of distance—as ants from a mountain top, or in brilliant close-up—seem full of promise; indeed the book's impact is mainly visual, a shimmer that stays behind the eyes.

opographical teaser

Y COLE:
arch for Rita
Methuen. 28s.

avant-garde novel in which the ess of invention itself is the ipal theme has become a suspi- ly popular exercise. *Tristram* dy seems to have begotten, in own time, a whole breed of s in which, on almost the first we meet the author sitting com- nt, or befuddled, or slightly ed at the centre of the web of sters he is in the process of ng. As the novel goes on—if it ly does go anywhere—this may then conveniently inter- to re-arrange events when his ations become too lively or ally a *deus ex machina* of an ably experimental kind. Too it all seems a sadly easy resort. *The Search for Rita*, his third Mr. Barry Cole, who has y shown a talented penchant e bizarre, arrives himself in slightly dubious tradition but ly transcends it. His narrator, ned, but resembling in all tions the author's dust-jacket graph, sits at home searching Rita (who is not otherwise erized and never appears) by ng out of the window. At times ventures out to meet his own ions (one of whom sends him parcels, including a pullover of dust)—when they do not on him themselves. A police- interrupts his street conversa- with his nymphet Jean, who is ably caught up in the meshes eazy photographer. Somehow commissioned to find Jean's s father and a rich idler's ng mistress. (Jean's partner in m orgies before the camera). ually the lives of this narrator's tions are carefully interwoven nally a tentative sort of resolu- s achieved. The background is ally realistic and the people y credible, even if Mr. Cole's ulation of them is not. The jacket also shows a bit of a street of Islington, reminding us of paths of the hero in Mr. B. S. Johnson's *Albert Angelo*—a novelist who makes a Hitchcock-like appearance in Mr. Cole's book and may fairly be said to have supplied some of his inspiration.

Where Mr. Cole scores is in his sense of the need for structure in his experimental form. *The Search for Rita* is skilful and resourceful on that level: the characters and their actions are connected carefully in the unity of their creator's mind and temperament in such a manner as to suggest that his purpose is to show how any brain seeks instinctively to put order and coherence into chaotic, unrelated experience. But if there is a wider message than this to be derived from Mr. Cole's agreeable and entertaining fancies, the present reviewer has missed it. The authenticity of the settings, and this novelist's sense of the geography and social fabric of present-day London, tempt the wish that he had tried the whole venture on a plain realistic level instead of abstracting from the real world, in however accomplished and convincing a way, the ingredients of modish fantasy.

Rightly reticent

JOHN BANVILLE:
Long Lankin
188pp. Secker and Warburg. 30s.

Long Lankin is divided into two sections: the first consists of nine separate episodes, the second of a continuous novella-length narrative which brings together many of the characters encountered in the earlier section. The themes which lend coherence to this structure are complex ones, but can be defined simply enough: loss, guilt, mutually destructive loves, the pain of becoming free. Taken individually, the stories vary little as far as quality goes—they are, most of them, excellent. Without having to resort to histrionics, without pushing his characters into dramatic extravagances, John Banville strings the stories together on a single line of tension. Nobody overacts, no one's part is overwritten, yet the feeling of emotional tautness is seldom lost.

This is not to say, though, that the writing is drab, or the stories uneventful; and the knowledge that the novella is there to lend cohesion provides the reader with a sense of anticipation and the stories with a necessary congruity. Possibly the episode titled "Nightwind"—a sombre, subtle story of a party going sour—provides some of the best examples of Mr. Banville's ability to produce a looked-for sense of unease and emotional strain. Characters become known to us without reliance on a run-down on their appearance and antecedents and the sensitivity which makes this possible is brought to bear on descriptions of the world the characters inhabit. In "Persona", the story which closes the first section, a man is wandering through his empty house and the deadness and strangeness he feels, and upon which the story depends, are swiftly and subtly conveyed: "the furniture seemed locked in a new, extraordinary stillness, as though some glimmer of life he had not noticed before had now faded utterly".

The overriding seriousness of the book does lead, at times, to an uncharacteristic self-indulgence. Because each of the characters must be provided for in the second section, the party at which they finally meet becomes a little too savage, too obviously climactic; and here Mr. Banville is sometimes tempted to overload a prose which depends for its effect on balance. But the book is more often truthful and perceptive, and for a writer in his early twenties, is an impressive first appearance.

We are a camera

PETER MARSHALL:
Ancient and Modern
248pp. Hutchinson. 30s.

A middle-aged amnesiac climbs from the beach to the promenade of an English seaside resort, and observes its society with fresh, puzzled eyes. A film is being made in the town: the people he meets are cooperating with the director, consciously playing roles, as extras, and are at the same time interested observers of the filming process. The amnesiac (named "Henry" by the family to which he attaches himself) blunders through the story, confusing real life with the film director's scenario. The narrative is straightforward, but the vision surrealistic: the whole novel is symbolic or allegorical—and there is often said to be a qualitative difference between the two. Thus, Walter Allen complained of Rex Warner's 1938 tale, "The Wild Goose Chase", contrasting it with Kafka's work: "The imaginative excitement gutters out in over-explicitness. What had promised to be a symbolic novel proves to be a simple allegory."

A similar verdict might be passed on Peter Marshall's novel, if only because it is quite easy to find "real-life" counterparts for the events and characters presented. Henry's adopted family is expecting a new baby, and therefore the old grandfather must go into a "home". This old man receives erotic letters signed "Gloria", and longs to meet the girl; the over-helpful Henry discovers the real author, a middle-aged male, manager of a pornographic bookshop. The daughter of the house is devoted to a tailor's dummy, called "Lord". Henry visits a prison-camp in the neighbourhood, and is imprisoned there: children are physically mutilated in this place, so that they may be crippled in a uniform manner; adolescents are punished for love-making and their pubic hair is shaved off. Henry is put on trial, for dreaming, and is punished by a bewigged judge. Henry can hear loud explosions, and can see atrocious deeds performed outside windows; but the other characters either ignore these events or treat them casually, as if they were images on a television screen.

The first and last chapters are each enclosed in square brackets and headed "Scenario". In the first, Henry emerges from the sea, under the eyes of director, cameraman and the odd crowd, spectators-cum-extras. The last chapter repeats this narrative, but with a new stranger, as if the story is to begin all over again—and Henry is now the cameraman. He is, presumably, reconciled to his environment; he has adapted himself. The allegory may seem too obvious (positive values are represented by flowers, dreams, thoughts of Christ), but there is much in the novel to stimulate the imagination. It offers a way of seeing a bad society, without inventing villains. The citizens are extras, accepting their role—as consumers, voters, ratepayers, employees—and are at the same time viewers, observing themselves and others with a detached interest, uninvolved. This combination prevents them from feeling the horror of their situation and from trying to improve it. The chill of the atmosphere is well maintained throughout, by an evidently sincere and serious novelist.

Drury L. Pifer
Circle of Women
"May well be the most original novel of its season; a stunning, seemingly satirical evocation of the pervasive corruption and worship of non-life which is becoming the hallmark of western society"—**Richard Condon**
35s

John Banville
Long Lankin
"Arrestingly talented . . . All the stories move unerringly with a nervous, almost aggressive speed, creating taut emotional situations"—**Ronald Hayman**, *Sunday Telegraph*
30s

Heinz Höhne
The Order of the Death's Head
The Story of Hitler's SS. "Remarkable book . . . It is efficiently researched and excellently translated. I have read it with the greatest interest and learned much from it"—**Hugh Trevor-Roper**, *Sunday Times*
Illustrated, 90s

Giles Playfair
Six Studies in Hypocrisy
"Pungent, piquant, compulsively readable"—**Charles Curran**, *Sunday Telegraph*.
"Makes out a brilliant case"—*The Times Literary Supplement*
50s

Secker & Warburg

University of California Press Ltd
announce their February Publications

Clemens of the "Call"
Mark Twain in San Francisco
Edited by EDGAR M. BRANCH
A collection of 140 news items written by Samuel Clemens for the San Francisco Daily Morning Call from July to October 1864 which reveal the emergence of Mark Twain's particular style for the reportorial conventions of the age. 95s. net

An Arabian Diary
Sir Gilbert Clayton
Edited by ROBERT O. COLLINS
The story of the negotiation of the Bahra and Hadda Agreements and Sir Gilbert's subsequent mission to the Imam of the Yemen as the first official representative of the British Government to visit San'a' are told by Sir Gilbert himself in his personal diary of six months of diplomacy and travel in Arabia. 81s. net

The Economy of Brazil
Edited by HOWARD S. ELLIS
With a Foreword by LINCOLN GORDON
This volume presents a series of penetrating essays on Brazil's economic development during the post war period by a group of exceptionally well-informed Brazilian and American authors. 100s. net

The Political Economy of Change
By WARREN E. ILCHMAN and NORMAN T. UPHOFF
An attempt by two political scientists to provide a social science superior to present political science and more relevant than economics for the task of analyzing public policy, especially in relation to developing countries. 81s. net

The Idea of a Party System
The Rise of Legitimate Opposition in the United States, 1780-1840
By RICHARD HOFSTADTER
America's Founding Fathers did not believe in political parties as such, scorned those that they were conscious of as historical models, had a keen terror of party spirit and its evil consequences, and yet almost as soon as their national government was in operation, found it necessary to establish parties. 66s. net

John Wilkins 1614-1672
An Intellectual Biography
By BARBARA SHAPIRO
The first modern biography of a remarkable Englishman, theologian, scientific experimenter, science fiction writer, linguist, bishop, politician and founding member of the Royal Society. 91s. net

Film in the Third Reich
By DAVID S. HULL
In the twenties the German film had won world wide artistic prestige; its films and film artists were in demand everywhere. By 1945 it had been systematically subverted by Joseph Goebbels and his Ministry of Propaganda. With this book the fascinating story of a mysterious era in film making is revealed. 85s. net

The Drawings of Edouard Manet
By ALAIN DE LEIRIS
This volume, in which the author attempts a comprehensive presentation and evaluation of Manet's drawings, has grown out of his conviction that they not only deserve to be better known but are indispensable in any attempt to define the artist's vision. 238s. net

The Illusions of Progress
By GEORGES SOREL
With a Foreword by ROBERT A. NISBET
First published in 1908 this is one of the most enduring contributions to the sociology of politics written in this century. Sorel recognizes in the idea of progress not only an optimistic illusion but a heavy weapon of class warfare. 72s. net

The Johns Hopkins Press Ltd
announce their February Publications

The First Year Out
Mental Patients after Hospitalization
By WILLIAM W. MICHAUX et al
This intensive longitudinal evaluation of a sample of psychiatric patients recently released from a mental hospital, traces the course and outcome of their return to their communities. 76s. net

Arnold's Poetic Landscapes
By ALAN ROPER
By assessing Arnold's poetry in the light of his own and later critical standards, Professor Roper enriches our understanding of the ways poetry makes use of landscape and broadens the range of Arnold criticism. 81s. net

• 2-4 Brook Street, LONDON W1Y 1AA •

Electing a President

R. G. SCHWARTZENBERG:
La Guerre de succession
292pp. Paris: Presses Universitaires. 18fr.

LOUIS VALLON:
L'Anti de Gaulle
120pp. Paris: Le Seuil. 10fr.

R. G. Schwartzenberg denies that he is writing "The Making of the President", French style, 1969; all the more so, presumably, because he is also the author of an interesting study of the 1965 campaign. He believes that the uncertainties which make for drama and picturesqueness in the American system are absent from France. He describes the would-be candidate in the French presidentials as an airline pilot, checking his instruments before leaving. In particular he has to look at three sets of dials, which will show him the position of the political parties, the acceptability of his programme and the role of his own personality and image. From an examination of these it is possible to see the candidate's chances and to foresee something of what will happen.

The argument is that France is a country where the political situation is more structured and the confrontation of forces therefore more predictable. This is not a country of electoral landslides or television breakthroughs. After all, although the press made much of Lecanuet's success on television during the 1965 elections, the sober analysis of electoral results showed that his main support came from those regions of France which were traditionally Catholic and, as it happened, particularly poorly provided with television sets. In this way, since the successful president is likely to emerge from a fairly mechanical operation, there is not going to be the "making" of a president. And since, in fact, M. Pompidou succeeded to General de Gaulle, the war of the Gaullist succession is one that did not take place.

But from the story as M. Schwartzenberg himself tells it, it is far from clear that this is how one should see things. It is difficult to see M. Pompidou's candidature as a normal one. M. Schwartzenberg thinks that the electoral campaign really began on January 17, 1969, when, in Rome,

M. Pompidou stated that in the eventuality of presidential elections then, of course, he would be a candidate. He was to renew this claim a little later in Geneva, with a remark about his "destin national". These remarks drew from the normally disdainful silence of de Gaulle the rejection of any idea that he intended to resign before the end of his term of office (1972). But one of the chief weapons of Gaullism had been removed; there was no longer the threat of the unknown and of unspeakable anarchy in the event of the General's resignation. Instead, there was a well-known figure who had been Prime Minister for six years.

M. Vallon, a left-wing Gaullist and one of the most persistent advocates of worker participation in the management and profits of business (he had earlier proposed a famous amendment to this effect, the "Vallon d'essai"), believes that Pompidou had been preparing his campaign long before 1969. In his short and highly polemical study he describes the present French President as having had presidential ambitions as long ago as 1965. From then onwards he sees him extending his powers and his influence as the bourgeoisie clusters around him and prepares to sabotage Gaullist plans for social reform and Gaullism itself. So, judging by the material provided by both authors there would surely seem to be room for a book, "The Making of Pompidou".

Nor is it difficult to imagine an account of M. Alain Poher called "The Reluctant President". Finding himself, to his own surprise, the president of the Senate, and therefore in the forefront of the campaign against the referendum which sought to change the composition and the functions of the upper house, he too reassured the French. There was no need for General de Gaulle to resign if defeated in the referendum, he said, but if he chose to do so there was no danger of political chaos. Then, as temporary President, he conserved his modesty for all to see, and after a carefully timed period of waiting and consultation, he was able to appear not only as the candidate of the centre, but as "le candidat pour tous les Français". This candidature was by no means foreseeable and was the result of a clever and personal nature.

M. Schwartzenberg [...] newspapers, particularly [...] as his main source. He [...] interviewed a number of [...] including Léo Hamon [...] France and Mitterrand [...] mass of declarations, state[ments] [...] commentaries made over a [...] period of time, he has [...] invigorating narrative. The [...] number of mysteries. With [...] ample, was there a "[...] rand" movement? This [...] gether explained. Was it [...] had shown himself ineffec[tive] [...] 1968 upheaval and had be[en] [...] for the electoral defeat? [...] because of an increase[d] [...] distrust of the communists? [...] it because M. Guy Mollet [...] nursing the secret ambition [...] self becoming President? [...] clear why M. Giscard [...] proved as ineffective as he [...] seems to have deliberately [...] only to be enigmatic, as [...] remarked that there were [...] sible "candidats d'opinion" [...] that each had a [...] ning with "P". M. Schwartzenberg [...] tells us that the journalists [...] ately identified Pinay and [...] who was the third? Was it [...] don or Pleven? Some would [...] Messrs. Pflimlin, Pinean [...] all showed a certain scepticism [...] ness that day. It is strange [...] mention is made of Edgar [...] whose reforms had caused [...] unease among the Gaullists [...] is also the assumption [...] candidate had the presidency [...] tions in view. In reality [...] using the opportunity of [...] tions to demonstrate the [...] their various positions.

But in general *Le Guerre de succession* gives an account [...] full and clear. It concludes [...] some interesting reflections [...] significance for the future [...] sort of election. In some [...] 1969 elections can be said [...] consolidated the regime, [...] notably in the high per[centage of] [...] abstentions (the new Pre[sident] [...] little more than a third of [...] electorate's support; [...] Tiers", as *L'Humanité* called [...] there is an element of doubt [...] therefore an important as [...] interesting subject, and it is [...] have M. Schwartzenberg's [...] book.

Protecting a science

N. BOBBIO:
Saggi sulla scienza politica in Italia
254pp. Bari: Laterza. L.2,500.

Three-quarters of a century ago, Vilfredo Pareto and Gaetano Mosca made major contributions to the study of political science. Since then—at least until the past few years—Italians could stake no further claim in the development of what has become an academic growth industry. Hence, in a strict sense, Professor Bobbio is quite right to entitle this short collection of essays "Studies on political science in Italy": seven of the essays are on Pareto or Mosca, one is dedicated to their influence on the three relatively minor political writers, Gobetti, Dorso and Burzio, while the two remaining essays are concerned with the study of political science in Italy today. The reader is left with only too clear an impression of the rickety growth of this once healthy Italian infant, whose nurture—like that of his social science brothers, economics and sociology—has suffered from the over-rich diet rammed down his throat by his adult relatives, juridical and historical sciences. In his introductory essay, Professor Bobbio quite rightly points to the deleterious effect for the study of political science in Italy of a cultural environment dominated by formalistic juridical studies and an idealistic historiography. But the same or similar obstacles were faced,

to a greater or lesser degree, by political scientists in other countries. Why has the subject taken so much longer to develop in Italy?

An answer (not necessarily the only one) is implicit throughout this book: the immediate utilization and distortion of concepts of political science for political purposes. Professor Bobbio's constant concern, in fact, is to distinguish between the objective observation of political relationships (the concept of the political class in Pareto and Mosca) and the ideological usages to which such observations have been put. Because of this standpoint, he studies only in a subsidiary manner Pareto's theory of the circulation of elites and Mosca's theory of the political class, although he makes a good defence of their importance at the time when they were written, as offering the basis for and nucleus of modern, or what he calls "positive", political science.

But Professor Bobbio's main preoccupation remains Pareto's analysis of non-"logico-experimental" actions. Indeed, he dedicates an essay to Pareto's theory of persuasion, in which he outlines with great clarity the schema of "residues" and "derivations", pointing correctly to Pareto's concern with the analysis of language. What is so interesting in this, as in the other essays on Pareto's critique of ideology, is Professor Bobbio's awareness of the limits to Pareto's (and Mosca's) objectivity and of how this

austere recluse, voluntarily [...] Lausanne, slipped into [...] new type of ideology which [...] contemptuous attack on all [...] "untruthful" proof (and [...] the media of democratic [...] communication) left the [...] for physical violence [...] "genuine" manifestation [...] sentiments.

These essays, mostly [written be]tween 1957 and 1964, were [...] the spring and summer of [...] the height of the [...] which attacked, inter alia, [...] pseudo-objectivity of western [politi]cal science. Professor Bobbio [...] of all people, could be [...] sympathy towards the [...] possibilities of Pareto's [...] implicit defence of [...] political equilibrium. Indeed [...] in some trouble to demonstrate [...] such democratic writers as [...] Dorso and Burzio [...] theory of a political class [...] equally aware that political [...] in its conservative version [...] cites the American [...] 1950s, can become an [...] justifying the existing [...] Professor Bobbio is unusually [...] belief that political science [...] can remain an objective [...] based on realistic observation [...] patterns of political behaviour [...] to be hoped for the [...] political science in Italy [...] his colleagues there share [...] conviction and can express [...] clearly.

DAVID & CHARLES

[...]s's Account [...] Woollen [...]facture of [...]and [...] BAINES [...]duction by K G 50s

[...] Fishing [...] DDEPHA 35s

[...] Garden [...] FISH 35s

[...] of Arran [...] McLELLAN 50s

[...] Country [...] A Guide [...]rchase and [...]tation [...] 35s

[Go]ing strong

[COMPTON] MACKENZIE:
[My Life] and Times: Octave Nine, [...]
[...] Chatto and Windus. £2 5s.

[...] octave of *My Life and Times* [...] in the autumn of 1946 [...] author's landing at Bombay [...] work on his history of the [...] in the Second World [...] for nearly two years Sir [...] toured India, Burma, the [...] the Far East, everywhere [...] where the Indian troops had [...] from the Mediterranean to [...] the names of old, [...] in some cases, forgotten [...] through the first half of [...] Tobruk, Keren, Kohima, [...] The author made excur[sions to] the Seychelles, the Nicobar [and Andam]an Islands, where he was [...] by stories of the Japanese [...] He inspected the North-[West Fron]tier—the only part of the [...] says, where Britain really [...] for war. He visited the [...] of Pagan and watched cere[monies] in Burma and the [...] of the last Retreat in Bel[...]

[...] of the book, as he says, [...] for the Indian Army [...] not every reader will [...] Compton's attitude to what [...] Britain's "abdication" of [...] Empire, yet all must feel [...] sympathy with which he records [...] tradition.

[...] years in the East were [...] busiest, the most memor[able] [...] he would claim, the most [...] of the author's life, yet [...] not give rise to the liveliest [...] of his autobiography. Per[haps] [...] is because it is confusing

to view so many battlefields without being told much about the war, though, of course, Sir Compton has dealt with this in *Eastern Epic*. Perhaps it is because he spent too much time with English officers and Indian maharajahs, and not enough with the ordinary people of the country. Perhaps it is just because so much to see, to record, to remember brought about a kind of fatigue which hangs like the sultry Indian weather over much of the writing.

The most entertaining parts of the book, in fact, are those where Sir Compton forgets about military matters and allows his characteristic, unregimented self to show through. How typical of him, for instance, that in Mauritius his mail should be delivered by a steamer with the Highland name of H.M.S. Loch Quoich; or that at the tomb in Tunis of the man who wrote "Home Sweet Home" he was reminded of the day in 1912 in the main street of Schenectady, when he thought that:

if ever I wanted to choose a setting for some melancholy or sombre tale of thwarted hopes and frustrated lives I would choose as a perfect setting this gaunt stuccoed house with its dank leafless grove and muddy playground covered with green slime. Then on a pillar beside the gates I saw an inscription which recorded that John Howard Payne . . . had been born and brought up in this house. This house, in fact, *was* home, sweet home.

As it happened, Sir Compton was able to finish only the first of the two projected volumes of *Eastern Epic* because of the loss of the use of one eye which made intensive reading too great a strain. Yet this personal calamity left him undaunted and the latter part of the book is written with the lightness and vivacity and all the felicitous inconsequence that we have learnt to expect from the earlier octaves. Not a great deal of major importance in Sir Compton's story happened in these years, except for the hilariously described filming of *Whisky Galore*, which, as he tells us, might well have been called *Scotch on the Rocks*. And if his pages are populated with as many famous personalities as ever, they do seem on the whole to be rather more staid, for, though the author may not grow older, his contemporaries do. But there is still enough spirit, enough verve, enough sheer relish of life to show that, in his tenth and final octave, Sir Compton intends to end with a flourish.

Three generations on stage

MARGARET WEBSTER:
The Same Only Different
Five Generations of a Great Theatre Family.
391pp. Gollancz. £3 10s.

Anyone who loves the theatre, especially anyone who has loved it for a long time, will be grateful to Miss Webster for telling her family's and her own story. She has chosen to work on a spacious canvas and has taken full advantage of it to relate the theatrical destinies of the Websters to the changing nature of the theatre and the wider world.

A century and a half of stage history is covered, involving most of the principal figures of the theatre during that time. Family papers, personal recollections gathered at first and second hand, and the author's own experience have yielded much that is new and valuable, and the book is firmly based on her substantial scholarship.

Present throughout is love and respect for the art of the player. Herself a highly successful producer, whom playgoers on both sides of the Atlantic associate with striking direction, she has found her grand principle in the dedication of the actors to their mystery. It is fortunate for the book's subject that the founder of the Webster fame was the Benjamin Webster who successfully managed the Haymarket Theatre from 1837 to 1853 with a policy of engaging the best actors from Macready and Helen Faucit to Barry Sullivan and Charlotte Cushman. He was an accomplished actor whom management did not tempt to centre all productions on himself: he preferred to be one of a strong company. He was also a workmanlike minor playwright and adapter, but this again did not prevent him from commissioning, in that dark age of dramatic writing, Bulwer Lytton, Tom Taylor and Charles Reade. Happily, he loved Shakespeare.

Miss Webster paints a crowded picture, robust but with lurid lights, of the days when actors dominated the stage, from Old Ben's first hardships in the provinces and in London—the last, terrible years of Edmund Kean—to his management of the Haymarket and the Adelphi, where he ruled towards the end of his long life. We are reminded of what a span it was: the year after he was born, Sheridan wrote his last play; the year after he died, Ibsen was at work on *Ghosts*.

The author's parents, Ben Webster

and May Whitty—still fresh in the memories of older playgoers and cinemagoers—also spanned times of great change, for they acted from the 1880s until late in the 1940s. They were members of the Lyceum company that went to America in 1895, and Miss Webster has some good things about Irving, with her parents' first-hand reminiscences to help her. From this point in the book the reader is regaled indeed with a feast of characters, a highly personalized multitude of theatrical people; including Shaw's "unteachable devil", Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and almost everyone else of any moment on the stage in the first half of this century.

Miss Webster knew them all and her judgments ring true. She was once on stage with Ellen Terry, whose glorious presence she realizes superbly; she pays due tribute to that remarkable theatrical craftswoman, Edith Craig; and here, among so much else, are Ben Greet, bumbling invincibly on his "pastoral" tours, Martin Harvey, his great but limited talents accurately assessed, Lilian Baylis, an original appreciation that confirms the legendary image, and valuable impressions of the Hamlets of John Barrymore and Sir John Gielgud. The four classic years of the Vedrenne-Barker management of the Court Theatre (with Shaw, like Gide, recognized as a *comédien manqué*), the first production of *Saint Joan*, seen from the ranks of the supernumerary players, the building up of the 1937 New York *Richard II*, in which Miss Webster directed Maurice Evans and made her name as a producer: all landmarks in dramatic history. Interwoven are the professional and family life of the Websters, the part they played in the establishment of Equity, while wars and social changes flicker fitfully in the background.

The matter of the book is admirably served by the manner of its writing—a manner which, perhaps because of the tradition into which the writer was born and of the rare comprehensiveness of her theatrical experience, can express the grave, the gay and the workaday with equal naturalness and felicity. There are no false notes; her ear is too keen for them. She also has humour, stoical, self-critical and kindly, and the kind of wit which allows her to recall a none-too-distant occasion when "a London company played a revival of *Lady Windermere* as if they had been embalmed and were terrified of cracking".

It is common for memorialists to feel that they write at the end of an era. The fact that Miss Webster is the last of her distinguished line might predispose her to do so. A glance at the situation of the London and New York theatres today, however, may dispose many readers, as they part company with the gorgeous host she has evoked, to agree with her conclusion: "We were a theatre people in a kind of theatre that will not come again."

Between the one-volume *Petit Larousse* and the ten-volume *Grand Larousse* there has now been inserted a very handy and colourful compromise: a two-volume *Nouveau Larousse Universel* (238fr.) Between them the two volumes, divided A-H and I-Z, contain getting on for 4,000 entries, 5,000 black-and-white illustrations, and 198 colour pages. The lexicographical and encyclopedia entries are not separated as in the *Petit Larousse*, and there are guides to pronunciation and etymologies where these are controversial or of peculiar interest. A good many of the well-reproduced illustrations are visual wall-paper, others—notably those concerned with technological subjects—are a proper addition to the verbal text.

A lifetime in the Abbey

LAWRENCE E. TANNER:
Recollections of a Westminster Antiquary
203pp. John Baker. £2 10s.

An association with Westminster Abbey so long and intimate as Lawrence Tanner's might well make an historical detective of anyone. Throughout his eighty years his life has centred in the Abbey, and as Keeper of its Muniments for half that time he has had unique opportunities to search into its secrets. Predictably, then, these reminiscences seldom take him far from the Abbey: a retrospect of Edwardian Cambridge and a visit to Islip to study two death-masks he suspected to be those of the renowned Dr. Busby, almost sum up the deviations from the Westminster focal point. Nor could we wish it otherwise, for here is a companion supremely well qualified to reveal the Confessor's great church, knowing its every corner and its every mood.

He invites our company in traversing its empty aisles after nightfall, the doors shut and the public excluded, when sometimes graves are opened and ancient bones exhumed, though seldom yielding the hoped-for solutions to unsolved riddles. With an antiquary's justifiable pride, he reflects that he is now the only

living person to have handled the conjectured bones of the young princes in the Tower. But there, as in the search of Spenser's grave for those elegies reputed to have been cast in by fellow-poets, only dusty answers were forthcoming. Other finds there were less publicized at the time, such as the location of the Westminster anchorite's cell, or the remarkable piece of historical detection which led him to identify certain scratches on the floor as those made at the behest of the unhappy Henry VI to mark the site of his intended tomb.

When he turns from these fascinating antiquarian adventures, he recalls the Abbey's great men and great occasions: coronations, the revival of the Maundy ceremonies, the rehabilitation of the royal effigies (one visitor, surveying that of the first Tudor king, asked innocently, "Who is your Welsh miner?"). Or again, lingering on in the Abbey after the burial of the Unknown Warrior, his solemnities still sounding in his ears, he stays to overhear the down-to-earth talk of the men filling in the grave, and is put in mind of the grave-diggers in *Hamlet*. Here indeed is Westminster outside the guidebooks, to be visited afresh in the company of a guide whose companionable charm is equal to his knowledge.

MILTON STUDIES
Volume II

John T. Shawcross, "*Paradise Lost* and the Theme of Exodus"
Leslie Brisman, "Serpent Error: *Paradise Lost* X, 216-18"
John R Knott, Jr., "Symbolic Landscape in *Paradise Lost*"
William G. Riggs, "The Poet and Satan in *Paradise Lost*"
Roger H. Sundell, "The Narrator as Interpreter in *Paradise Regained*"
Lawrence W. Hyman, "Christ's Nativity and the Pagan Deities"
Donald Rosenberg, "Parody of Style in Milton's Polemics"
Kathleen M. Swaim, "Retributive Justice in *Lycidas*: The Two-Handed Engine"
Irene Samuel, "Milton and the Ancients on the Writing of History"
John S. Hill, "Vocation and Spiritual Renovation in *Samson Agonistes*"
Marcia Landy, "Language and the Seal of Silence in *Samson Agonistes*"
Nancy Y. Hoffman, "Samson's Other Father: The Character of Manoa in *Samson Agonistes*"
Sherman Hawkins, "Samson's Catharsis"

Volume III of *Milton Studies* is scheduled for publication in April, 1971. Milton scholars and critics are invited to submit articles and essays dealing with Milton's work, thought, life, or historical and cultural background. Manuscripts should be between 3000 and 8000 words in length and should conform to the *MLA Style Sheet*.

Editor
James D. Simmonds

Editorial Board
Douglas Bush — Marcia Landy
Charles W. Crupi Jr. — William G. Madsen
Mario Di Cesare — E. L. Marilla
Stanley Fish — Louis L. Martz
Michael Fixler — John M. Steadman
O. B. Hardison, Jr. — Arnold Stein
Thomas Kranidas — Philip K. Wion

Address manuscripts and editorial correspondence to James D. Simmonds, Department of English, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15213, U.S.A.
Within the United States *Milton Studies* may be ordered from the University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15213.
Overseas orders for *Milton Studies* should be addressed to Henry M. Snyder and Co., Inc., 440 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, 10016, U.S.A. Price: $9.95

Published by
THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS

THE WRIGHTSMAN LECTURES

Just Published!

PROBLEMS IN

TITIAN

MOSTLY ICONOGRAPHIC

BY ERWIN PANOFSKY

Concentrating on problems of content and meaning rather than on style or authenticity, Dr. Panofsky explores Titian's relationship to the philosophy and literature of his time, his attitude towards the antique, and the reasons for his unrivaled acclaim as a portraitist. Titian thus is revealed to have had a far richer and more complex intellect than assumed.

Published in Great Britain by Phaidon Press Ltd.

358 PAGES, 199 HALFTONES, 8" x 10½", $12.50

Coming in April!

BYZANTINE ART AND THE WEST

BY OTTO DEMUS

This, the first comprehensive assessment of the West's artistic debt to Byzantium, considers the transmission of the Hellenistic tradition through Byzantine art, showing how this tradition helped give medieval Europe the humanistic concerns and feeling for the monumental which were to influence greatly its subsequent development.

266 PAGES, 8 COLOR PLATES, 262 HALFTONES, 8" x 10½", $15.00

Previously Published . . .

REMBRANDT AND THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

BY SIR KENNETH CLARK

Considers the extent to which Rembrandt was influenced by such great Italians as Titian, Raphael, Mantegna, Carpaccio and Leonardo.

Published in Great Britain by John Murray, Ltd.

225 PAGES, 1 COLOR PLATE, 181 HALFTONES, 8" x 10½", $10.00

New York University Press
62 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

What the doctor does

A. E. CLARK-KENNEDY:
Man, Medicine and Morality
214pp. Faber and Faber. £2.

ERNEST CLAXTON and H. A. C. McKAY (Editors):
Medicine, Morals and Man
184pp. Blandford Press. 16s. (Paperback, 9s. 6d.)

Thanks, in part at least, to the activities of the press and television, much of the mystery and exclusiveness of the doctor has been greatly diminished: this is probably all to the good. The modern world, and this certainly applies to its younger members, is eager for knowledge and impatient of tolerating a conjuror or a magician, for they have little faith in them. At the same time that the doctor has increased, and is increasing, his power over human beings, so the layman demands to know what the doctor does, and when, and why, and how he does it. This Dr. Clark-Kennedy sets out to tell him: "this book", he says, "is intended for anyone who touches medicine at any point . . . also for any layman prepared to face up to an increasingly difficult social problem". The first part of *Man, Medicine and Morality*, seventy-five pages, answers the question "What am I?", and gives as good a description of the development, structure and function of the various parts of the human body as can be found.

Science, with its concept of a principle of uncertainty in nature leaves room for free will, though it does not provide evidence for it. Nor can science find evidence for a purpose or design in the universe, nor any evidence for personal survival after death—is it not man's own intense vanity that maintains the everlasting search for this? When discussing the attitude of man to life, Dr. Clark-Kennedy remarks that it was the teaching of Bentham ("greatest happiness for greatest number") that was behind the social reforms of the nineteenth century, and surely this teaching is still the basis for most of the Welfare State? He points out that man's failure to make of himself something which it is worthwhile being true to in the interests of society predisposes to neurosis, one of the commonest, and increasing, maladies of our society today. In addition, conflicts are inevitable in the mind of every man, and these too, if unresolved, can be the stuff of which neurosis is made. Here, maybe, the lack of religion or its failure to influence so many people today may be to blame, for religion provides discipline for those who cannot discipline themselves.

From his long experience as a physician Dr. Clark-Kennedy can say things which are comforting:

> there is no evidence that any psychotic experiences or any of the hallucinations engendered by drugs are anything more than the extensions of those exaggerations and distortions of human experience which occur in the dreams and nightmares of normal people.

Again, in discussing the need for regular medical "check ups" he can say, and many doctors will here agree with him, that "clinical examination usually fails to reveal organic disease in the presymptomatic stage". He has a neat wit and one is interested to learn that some, if not all, of the success of homoeopathy, and other fringe medical practices, stems from the fact that in these the practitioner has time to listen to what his patient has to say, in itself a great therapeutic factor. But is it true to say that under the Health Service the loyalty of a doctor working in a hospital is more to his hospital than to his patient? It would be a sad day for medicine if this were to any extent a fact.

Dr. Clark-Kennedy has much of value to say about transplants, which are so often discussed by the public in a loose and ignorant way. "The artificial kidney is seldom the miracle that the public has been led to suppose", and "at the present all recipients of kidneys, except those in which the donor was an identical twin, seem destined to die sooner or later of a combination of rejection and infection". He points out that:

> what transplant surgery does do, indeed, has done already, is to bring to a head a problem which has been steadily growing more … recent advances in … namely, the worthwhile… the kind of life it pre… wisdom of spending … money on the prolonging … when that money might … prevent disease in or help … many others.

On keeping alive the … demented or amentic p… euthanasia Dr. Clark-K… wise and sane advice … *Man, Medicine and Mo…* certainly succeeded in d… set out to do, and it shoul… read with both pleasure a…

The short book ed… Claxton and Dr. McKay, *… Morals and Man*, deals … of the same problems … discussed by Dr. Clark-K… the short articles it con… lent though some of the… not make the same imp… carefully worked out … oped by a single author. … sets the note of the b… remark that "health … *alia* on the way people … sor Francis Camps says—… says here is complemen… Dr. Clark-Kennedy rem… same subject—that "the … problem undoubtedly … lack of 'something to … and this is due to divor… *any* form of religious be… viction".

In another chapter … while being reminded of … tes's dictum that: "the … must have two special … view with regard to dise… to do good or to do no h… is quoted by Dr. K. D. K… an article on "Medicin… Role" states "and whe… he generally dies of … important fact that is … danger of being forgotten… authors of this sympos… a variety of subjects, so… There is an interesting … faith healing, but some … Claxton's views on mod… ment a little too enthu… difficult to be sure whom … symposium is addressed … not add greatly to the su… knowledge.

Philia on both sides

P. LAIN ENTRALGO:
Doctor and Patient
Translated by Frances Partridge. 252pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 35s. (Paperback, 16s.)

KENNETH LANE:
The Longest Art
182pp. Allen and Unwin. 30s.

The doctor-patient relationship has been under much discussion during recent years: it is fitting, therefore, that Dr. Entralgo should analyse this relationship from its historical inception in Ancient Greece. There must, of course, have been relationships of a defined sort in other civilizations before Greece, but this is a convenient starting point as so much of Western medicine derives from Greek roots. In an attempt to define, simply, the nature of this relationship Dr. Entralgo says in *Doctor and Patient*:

> the doctor is moved by desire to give technical help to the invalid. The invalid, on his part, has consulted the doctor chiefly because he wants to be cured. Yet in spite of the obvious difference between the two motives, the Greeks had the perspicacity to give them the same name, both are generally described as *philia*, or "friendship".

Then, as now, there were three different bases for the doctor-patient relationship: with those patients who went to hospital because they were poor, with those catered for by general practice, and with those, rich and influential, who were treated in private—or perhaps, as we would say, in consultant practice. At the same time four types of doctors are defined: those who have a sincere desire to give technical help, those whose aim is the acquiring of scientific knowledge, those who have an administrative turn of mind and prefer to work in a large hospital or organization, and those who frankly wish to make money and earn fame. In the Middle Ages these four types were reduced to two, those who treated their poor patients for nothing and those who lived on the large fees they drew from the rich. While in the early part of the Christian era the Church was active in medical care, by the thirteenth century lay doctors dominated the scene: this change was encouraged by the altered attitude of the Church which, at the Council of Clermont, attacked its members because "they learn medicine for gain . . . promising health for filthy lucre".

The first part of *Doctor and Patient* is interesting and useful, and contains a number of important but little known historical facts. When he comes to consider the doctor-patient relationship today, Dr. Entralgo puts forward an elaborate analysis of this—so elaborate, in fact, that it is sometimes difficult to follow his argument. When he emphasizes the fact that in both neurotic and long-term illness it is "especially vital for the intercourse between the doctor and patient to move from objectivity to cooperation, and from cooperation to objectivity" it is not quite cle… means. What is really … however, is that commu… tween doctor and patient … adequate and easy to … and that the true nature … *philia* now must be based … trust. This little book, … excellent "World Univ… rary" series, should be … those doctors who have … to terms with their patients … easy to see what it can … majority of those who m… one day become patients. … well produced, adequate… ted, and well illustrated … unusual illustrations … though good to look at, … seem to bear little relation … text.

Dr. Lane's *The Long…* informative and amusing … the hazards and problems … a busy country practition… be read by all who asp… work: it is in a sense com… to Dr. Entralgo's mon… thesis, but one will prob… better idea from Dr. L… qualities needed to estab… doctor-patient relationship … for the retention of the … local, hospital is cogent… argued, and should ca… with the planners unless … reasons are to become … decisive factor in medi… Dr. Lane's story it is ch… addition to many anecdo… trations and seemingly … problems, general practi… its own substantial rewa…

…he Georgics through the ages

…KINSON:
…gics of Virgil
…ambridge University Press.

…S VERGILIUS MARO:
…gics
…d by K. R. Mackenzie.
…e Folio Society. 32s. 6d.

…kinson has long established …as the best introducer to …try in the country: devoted …pic and no less to English …cholarly, with a smooth- …tyle and a saving gift of … sense. It is therefore a …r pleasure that he should …ten a book on the poem …ks as the central inspiration …nglish eighteenth century; …our astonishment, he says … the first book in English …to it.

…es the reader everything …ld be wished by way of …n: where the poem stands …'s life history: his sources …ecessors; the political back- …nd references; Virgil's phi- …l and political ideas; his …technique; his knowledge of …re, whence drawn and how …ect; and, of course, the … of the poem. All this could …bettered, and lovers of the … will gain enormously from …lysis; all the more as he …the middle path and avoids …re extreme interpretations …have been put on Virgil's … He takes the poem as it …*only in* the field of politics is …ned to look for meanings …surface, and then modestly …vincingly.

…contemporary reader, one of …interesting chapters is on …taken of the *Georgics* in …es: one would like to see it …d. He shows convincingly …ng the Middle Ages, when …ood as the great master of …the *Georgics* were less read …as subsidiary school texts) …*Aeneid*—which is not sur- …and even than the *Eclogues*. …the men of those days, so …d in farming and so apt to …authority, not refer to the …*di color che sanno*? The …is not answered, but at least …een posed: most writers on …ject, like Comparetti, refer …to Virgil without considering …of his works were favourites. …e Renaissance the *Georgics* …o their own; but the height … renown came in the eight- …ntury, and most of all per- … England, led by Dryden, who described them as "the best Poem of the best Poet". It is not easy here to distinguish between cause and effect: without Dryden, would the fashion have been so extreme? But there is no doubt that an agricultural and didactic poem, by the most approved master, fitted exactly into the requirements of a classically educated society which lived on the land and was interested in the techniques of agriculture (though Jethro Tull, Mr. Wilkinson tells us, wrote a scathing condemnation of Virgil's husbandry).

The romantic movement brought a reaction, particularly, it seems, in France (which solves one puzzle—why Mistral, so essentially Virgilian, should have described himself rather inappropriately as "umble escoulan dóu grand Oumèro"); but one feels that Mr. Wilkinson exaggerates, where this country is concerned, when he says that "in so far as the *Georgics* had any vogue in the nineteenth century, it was probably a narrower one, based on the work of classical scholars". Classical education was so strong in this country, and the *Georgics* so essentially a part of it, that even into this century, though decreasingly, the *Georgics* remained a formative part of the tradition. Surely Tennyson, for example, considered them as such?

What about the present day? Evidence is unclear, and necessarily so. Virgil is so much a part of the living tradition of European literature that it is difficult to stand back from him. There are some great works from which one hardly feels the need to stand back, such as Homer, the big bang at the start of European literature, and—so far as this country is concerned—the Authorised Version. Others again, like Shakespeare, are unique: one admires but does not try to follow. But Virgil is in another position. He wrote at a time of change, which without him might have gone further; he had predecessors whose influence is perfectly clear; but he contributed so much of his own, in a fashion incomparably fine yet imitable, that the model was frozen like a London taxi. For centuries others in the same line could only play variations on his theme.

Here one comes to the one defect in Mr. Wilkinson's book. Details apart, it is more an uncritical than a critical survey. He is steeped in the Virgilian tradition, and a little too inclined to expound what Virgil said and to hold this up as perfection. Yet is it?

Standing back as far as one can, one sees the *Georgics* as being in some respects the most faulty of Virgil's work, whatever Dryden and Mr. Wilkinson say (Mr. Wilkinson dissociates himself from Dryden, but describes it as "a splendid poem"). The theme is a faintly artificial one, while claiming serious intent: as Mr. Wilkinson makes clear, the simple peasant had no future and hardly a present in the economy of Virgil's time (slaves are never mentioned); and there is a rather unpleasant feeling throughout the poem of advice to other people to gain merit by hard work and a simple life, in a way which the author would never have dreamed of doing himself.

One can pass by the politics, which are decently masked, as Virgil's own preference for a quiet life is equally decently exposed: one does not have the same sense which one gets elsewhere of a eulogy of General Franco for having stopped the civil war at whatever cost. The agricultural lore is largely at second hand, and would serve as a guide to no farmer: that too can be passed by, since the poem was designed to please the educated, not to serve as a practical manual.

Mr. Wilkinson calls the poem descriptive. Is it that? One gets no clear idea from it what kind of landscape is being described. Mantua is duly mentioned, but much of the poem does not fit with Mantua. It would seem no less complimentary and more accurate to describe it as suggestive. This it is, to the highest degree: the descriptions are so abstract, yet so apt, that it is possible for anyone to see the poem in terms of that part of Italy which he knows best; and this is perhaps its highest merit.

Finally, the style, to a modern ear, seems tiring and ludicrously inappropriate to the theme, though admirable for *morceaux choisis*. The flat epithets (common, as Mr. Wilkinson observes, to most Latin poetry) and the constant references to Greek mythology, however typical of their time, are tedious to later generations. Above all the constant use of hyperbaton jars on a mind not already tempered by crosswords. It is, as Mr. Wilkinson says in his *Golden Latin Artistry*, "a symptom of the divorce of poetry from everyday speech". He adds that "it is undeniable that the mind does enjoy being exercised in this way"—every mind? and when reading poetry? Contrast the *Eclogues*, where the high artifice of the poems justifies the style; Horace, where hyperbaton suits the short phrases of lyric poetry; and the *Aeneid*, where Virgil had purged his style. In the context of the *Georgics*, all this smells of unsuitable rhetoric, and still more of the lamp. No wonder that the poem took seven years to write.

What is the sceptic to say in the face of these feelings and of the contrary opinions of illustrious generations? Does this contradiction in any way explain the ups and downs of the poem's reputation? It is worth referring to a passage which Mr. Wilkinson quotes (without approval) from Mr. Edmund Wilson's *Axel's Castle*:

> How can the Georgics . . . be dealt with from the point of view of the capacity of their material for being expanded into "pure vision"? To modern readers the subjects of the Georgics . . . seem unsuitable and sometimes annoying in verse; yet for Virgil's contemporaries the poem must have been completely successful—as indeed, granted the subject, it is.

If one may add the style to the subject, this seems to be the answer. Virgil was an innovator: his was the first poem of this type in Latin; he first applied this style to such a subject. It was, in its time, a completely successful experiment, and one cannot in any time conceive of this poem, in this style, being better done. But in his development it was transitional: he moved on to the *Aeneid*, *pace* Dryden a better poem.

It is not to be expected that this experimental poem, whatever its merits, will be equally attractive to all generations, even with the force of Virgil's perennial influence behind it; and one doubts whether the present is the right time for it.

However, *Virgilium expellas furca, tamen usque recurret*. The time will doubtless come again. Meanwhile, there is the faithful minority for whom it is among the greatest of poems: probably it is among those works which one has to take or reject as a whole—like *The Wrong Box, si parva licet componere magnis*. Meantime, Mr. Wilkinson sees signs of returning favour, in the shape not merely of studies (mainly in Germany) to which he has now made a notable addition; but also of translations into several languages, of which Mr. Day-Lewis's is the most distinguished recent example.

Another example is Mr. Mackenzie's fluent and charming translation into excellent blank verse, pleasantly illustrated by Mr. Nigel Lambourne. It will gain new friends for the *Georgics*, which the novice can perhaps best approach in the simpler style which the English language imposes. It is not completely faithful at all points, and some of the edges are blurred; but these are details.

In admiration

H. H. ANNIAH GOWDA (Editor):
A Garland for E. M. Forster
132pp. Mysore: The Literary Half-Yearly. Rs.9.50.

The presentation of a garland can scarcely be an occasion for much severe criticism, and it is not surprising that this volume of notes and essays is mainly admiring in tone. The book began as a special issue of the Indian journal, *The Literary Half-Yearly*, on the occasion of Mr. Forster's ninetieth birthday, and it retains something of a periodical flavour: there are extended essays, brief notes of appreciation, and some sketchy reviews of books about Mr. Forster.

Half of the contributors are Indian writers, and a good deal of attention is paid to Mr. Forster's relations with India, and to his two Indian books, in the course of which some interesting differences of opinion turn up. Is India the "most impressive character" in *A Passage to India* (p. 34), or is the subject of the book not really India at all (p. 44)? And is it possible that to some readers *The Hill of Devi* "will be more pleasant reading" than the novel? Of the more general essays Mr. Stanley F. Rajiva's "E. M. Forster and Music" is particularly good.

But for the dedicated Forsterian the best of all will be the five letters from Forster to his friend R. C. Trevelyan, written between 1904 and 1917; they are a charming taste of what Mr. Forster's collected letters will be like. Here the ironically self-deprecating author of the essays appears most engagingly, as when he tells Trevelyan, "Someone told me, many years ago, that I was amusing, and I have never quite recovered from the effects", or engages in this shrewd bit of self-analysis: "What I want, I think, is the sentimental, but the sentimental reached by no easy beaten track. . . ." And the letter in which he describes his intentions in *Where Angels Fear to Tread* is of great interest.

It must be added that the book is badly printed, on poor paper, and is full of typographical errors. But it is also full of affection, and in E. M. Forster's world the expression of true affection makes up for many lapses.

February books . . .

THE HEMINGWAY MANUSCRIPTS
An Inventory

PHILIP YOUNG & CHARLES W. MANN
A unique reference source, this is the only detailed annotated inventory of the literary estate of Ernest Hemingway. Covers typescripts and manuscripts of published material, corrected proofs, and all the unpublished manuscripts and manuscript fragments.
Pennsylvania State 271 00080 5/158 pages/56s.
Limited edition: 300 specially bound, numbered and slip-cased copies, *186s.*

WILBUR SCHRAMM, *Editor*
MASS COMMUNICATIONS
Second Edition
A comprehensive basic reader for the study of mass communications through the windows of the social sciences.
Illinois/252 00015 3/695 pages, 7 charts/Paper 41s.

ROY W. BATTENHOUSE
SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY
Its Art and Its Christian Premises
Close studies of Shakespeare's plays supporting the author's thesis that the intellectual basis of Shakespeare's art was provided by Aristotelian principles modified and deepened by the Christian concepts of Augustine and Aquinas
Indiana/253 18090 2/466 pages/143s.

LINDA DEGH
FOLKTALES AND SOCIETY
Story-Telling in a Hungarian Peasant Community
Translated by Emily M. Schossberger
This highly acclaimed study won the Pitre International Folklore Prize in 1963 and is presented here for the first time in English, in a substantially revised and updated form.
Indiana/253 32340 1/430 pages/119s.

CHARLES A. CARPENTER
BERNARD SHAW AND THE ART OF DESTROYING IDEALS
The Early Plays
A close examination of Shaw's first ten plays showing how he hoped to influence society by mocking its traditional ideals.
Wisconsin/299 05300 8/262 pages/62s.

ERIC ROTHSTEIN & RICHARD N. RINGLER, *Editors*
LITERARY MONOGRAPHS, Volume 2
The second volume in a series of publications designed to offer a nonparochial and eclectic outlet for papers of intermediate length in English and American literature.
Wisconsin/299 05410 1/233 pages, 24 illus./71s.

JOSEPH P. STRELKA
PROBLEMS OF LITERARY EVALUATION
The second volume in the YEARBOOK OF COMPARATIVE CRITICISM series. Includes contributions from Georg Boas, Northrop Frye, Walter Mueller-Seidel, and André Preau, among others.
Pennsylvania State/271 00085 6/212 pages/83s.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PUBLISHERS GROUP LTD
27 Whitfield Street
London WIP 6HU

Human Documents of The Age of The Forsytes

E. ROYSTON PIKE

A superb collection of documents, drawn from the eighties and nineties of the last century, illuminating more than the propertied classes: the way of life for the remaining nine-tenths of the population is vividly caught and revealed as well. *Illustrated 60s*

Gipsy Wharf

JASIM UDDIN

Translated by BARBARA PAINTER and YANN LOVELOCK

Written, in the idiom of folk poetry, by the foremost living poet in Pakistan this masterpiece describes the love affair of Sojun, the Moslem hero, and Dulali, the Hindu heroine. It is a tragedy akin to that of *Romeo and Juliet*. *Illustrated 30s*

Sign, Symbol and Script

HANS JENSEN

Translated by GEORGE UNWIN

A fluent account of all the known ways in which man has tried to write. More than 600 tables, pictures and specimens of script drawn from all manner of inscriptions reflect layer upon layer of civilization. *Illustrated 15 10s*

Napoleon is Dead in Russia

GUIDO ARTOM

Translated by MURIEL GRINDROD

Examines the actions and ambitions of the diverse personalities concerned in one of the strangest conspiracies ever against Napoleon; which began on October 23, 1812, when three men called at Popincourt Barracks with the news of the Emperor's death at Moscow. *42s*

European Political Parties

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Edited by STANLEY HENIG M.P.

The first major comparative study for ten years of political parties in Western Europe. It is particularly welcome in view both of recent changes in the system and structure of many of these parties, and also of the even closer links between the major countries of Western Europe. *65s*

The Blender Cookbook

ANNE SERANNE and EILEEN GADEN

A blender, or food mixer, is now an essential part of the domestic equipment of every modern housewife. This book turns this versatile piece of equipment into a veritable home chef by giving hundreds of practical and easily prepared recipes. *Illustrated 42s*

Wilson Jameson

Architect of National Health

NEVILLE M. GOODMAN

A well-documented and sympathetic biography of a man whose contribution to the nation's health could hardly be overrated. His most significant work was in his building and launching of the National Health Service. *42s*

Allen & Unwin

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

T·L·S

68th Year 5 FEBRUARY 1970 No. 3,545

Commentary

In 1961, a front-page article in this journal on Bertrand Russell ended with the words: "In the whole republic of letters it would now be hard to find a greater man." The most obviously striking thing about this judgment is that it should have seemed perfectly acceptable and natural to have placed in the "republic of letters" a man whose early reputation had been created in the shrunken domain of twentieth-century philosophy. In the same way, there was no great sense of incongruity when Russell was given the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1950; this seemed, and still does seem, an appropriate way for the Swedish Academy to have acknowledged the huge and lively contribution Russell had made to the intellectual life of the world.

As a writer Russell was astonishingly prolific in the number and variety of his books, and an unusually consistent stylist. It has been fashionable to exaggerate the divorce in his work as a whole between his more technical philosophical writings and the books of a moral, social or political character. But everything that Russell wrote was evidently the product of his extraordinarily lucid and frequently embattled mind. His refusal to find security and isolation from the ordinary concerns of life by final immersion in mathematical logic may sometimes have depressed his standing among professional philosophers, but his rejection of some of the more arid doctrines being pursued by younger philosophers was a guarantee for a wider public that philosophers at least, if not philosophy itself, did not have to set out to be inaccessible as well as irrefutable.

Russell's way of writing is highly distinctive in its clarity and unfailing relevance even when it lapses, as it sometimes does, into partisan rhetoric. In his characteristically succinct essay on "How I write" in *Portraits from Memory* he disclosed that his first literary model had been his godfather John Stuart Mill and that subsequently he had come to think of the ideal style as that of the mathematical textbook, where the aim was to squeeze as much thought as possible into the fewest number of words.

As a way of reflecting the frequent mess and imprecision of emotional experience or human relations this style has serious limitations; as a means of formulating rationalizations of our behaviour and institutions it is incomparable. It is for this reason perhaps that Russell will properly be remembered as a thinker not as a writer; the fact that this distinction makes sense and can be applied to a man who wrote so many books is itself an indication of Russell's unique place in the intellectual history of the past seventy years.

* * *

Commitment to the cause of equality through education has become headlong, with no pauses to consider what either of these concepts, equality or education, could mean in the context. Admittedly, without that universal referent, the Eye of God, the former is not easy; and the later definition of the Age of Enlightenment, that all men were born equal, has remained an almost unexamined *donnée*. As used today, "equality" seems to mean something like a wish passing into a belief that all men are to be equally respected because born equal in some way or ways that include being equally deserving of and capable of profiting from better education and, in particular, higher education.

To that other ubiquitous observer, the Man from Mars, the choice of this field of education in which to demonstrate natal equality might well seem perverse. How odd, he could say, to find coupled with a sometimes exaggerated respect for the local homespun virtues such undeviating determination to turn us all into rootless intellectuals. Surely, he might ask, there are other fields in which the same amount of money and energy could produce more effective results? It would, for instance, be possible to equalize incomes, or, within a generation or so, to iron out all speech differences. It would have been possible to choose for intensive application, say, athletics or moral prowess or manual rather than intellectual skills.

It is true that at least one university teacher, well known for his devotion to both concepts, has declared his willingness to accept students chosen at random from applicants rather than by any process of selection. The new Open University, as entailed by its name, has of necessity done the same. Yet, equally of necessity, it has now modified its openness by provision of Gateway Courses, slipped into B.B.C. programmes with a minimum of publicity.

Over three terms, which began last month, three courses are available, one in mathematics called *Square Two*, an "introduction to the social sciences" called *Man in Society*, and an "approach to reading" called *Reading to Learn*. Instruction booklets of between 47 and 88 pages can be treated as informational or they may be used in conjunction with B.B.C. programmes, which are wholly on television for *Square Two*, wholly on sound radio for *Reading to Learn*, and mixed for *Man in Society*. Both booklets and programmes may be studied in conjunction with correspondence courses provided by the National Extension College at Cambridge and also, in areas where these are available, with weekly meeting courses.

Possible rewards vary. Private satisfaction may, of course, accompany a simple reading of a booklet or an accidental glance or ear at a programme. The mathematical leaflet specifies "about two hours' fairly intensive study a week" as necessary fully to comprehend booklet and broadcasts; the other two are vague at this level. All agree that for the correspondence course plus the other material about three to five hours' study a week is called for, while on completion of a course a student may ask to be assessed by the Associated Examining Board and, if successful, ask for a certificate from the National Extension College. The final, and unexpected, reward is that though successful completion of a Gateway Course would not lead to automatic acceptance by the Open University, it would be taken as providing "firm evidence of the student's ability to master this special mode of learning in an independent study situation". Thus, with the introduction of the Gateway Courses, the concept of "openness" would seem to be among those demanding careful definition.

If we can momentarily free ourselves from the explosive impact of "equality", "education" and "openness", the project seems a sensible one. If there is a large unsatisfied demand for education at university level, and if this demand is technically capable of being met by broadcasts together with study groups and independent work, then it seems wise to provide preliminary qualifying courses, if only to avoid the enormous waste of effort and the miserable disillusion true "openness" is bound to provide; an 80 per cent drop-out after initial enrolment in the university is freely spoken of and apparently accepted. It remains only to assess the adequacy of the qualifying courses.

Only the mathematical booklet speaks openly of objective standards. It is claimed to meet G.C.E. A level in some though not all topics. It also claims the intentions of being enjoyable, useful and approvable by a university mathematician. It seems probable that this particular course will meet these self-imposed tests.

Reading to Learn, with a text by the Principal of Kingsway College of Further Education, is presumably written in the tone of voice found effective in this field of teaching. It is not an attractive one. The author provides himself with a niece called Janet who, with Uncle's guidance, graduates from secretarial reference books and the popular press to studying to become a teacher and writing a "project" on Lord Byron; and with a husband for Janet who, in the course of converting a country cottage, develops an interest in local history—without, it seems, ever discovering that local history societies exist. The pages are dotted with currently acceptable names (yes, McLuhan is on the second one), and the works taken for detailed study, though not so studied in the booklet, are Wordsworth's *Prelude* and some selected poems and sonnets; poems and prose of John Clare; and *Don Juan*, *Shirley*, *Oliver Twist* and *Hard Times*.

It will be inferred that literature is being studied teleologically and not as a *per se* activity, and further that the teaching is of a "There now, that didn't really hurt, did it?" kind. It may—only may—be true that we all needs must love the highest when we see it, but experience rather tends to teach that the way to love the highest intelligently and usefully is by way of the simpler and lower and perhaps even of the simplest and lowest. We may suspect that the approach to the Janets of 1933 by F. R. Leavis and Denys Thompson in their *Culture and Environment* would be as pleasurable, considerably more useful, and eventually lead to standards more properly approvable by university teachers.

We must accept that *Man in Society* would be approvable by some social scientists at some universities; it is, after all, part-edited by [illegible] Himmelweit, who [illegible] such a position. But [illegible] versity teachers might [illegible] appalled at some of the [illegible] presented to the students, [illegible] ably, "science"; for [illegible] unquestioned reference [illegible] Freud has "shown" [illegible] course and the one on re[illegible] to be preceded by some [illegible] ing in the assessment of [illegible] and the proper ways [illegible] question purported [illegible]

The Open University [illegible] have the bit between its [illegible] questioning of its standards [illegible] culum is brushed off, or [illegible] as attacking the ideal of [illegible] through education. Yet [illegible] many disquieting points [illegible] which we must count the [illegible] and quality of at least [illegible] Gateway Courses. Then [illegible] that article in *The Times* [illegible] Brian Jackson on November [illegible] lamenting the fact that [illegible] weren't enrolling and demanding [illegible] if necessary the courses of [illegible] University must be adjusted [illegible] end was reached. There was [illegible] cription of the English [illegible] courses in this journal by [illegible] Ferguson; and the increasing [illegible] covery that criticism of the [illegible] lum is met by the defensive [illegible] subjects taught must depend [illegible] teachers available.

There is the widespread [illegible] referred to above, that the [illegible] rate will be colossal, and the [illegible] expectation that the students [illegible] mostly teachers seeking the [illegible] salary that accompanies a [illegible] degree; yet this short-term [illegible] students will result in the [illegible] find still more money for [illegible] It is privately said, and [illegible] those devoted to the cause of [illegible] through education, that [illegible] on the Open University could [illegible] usefully employed in enhancing [illegible] value of the new school-leaving [illegible]

None of this is to de[illegible] pleasure and possible usefulness [illegible] further education through [illegible] and radio. It is however to [illegible] that the possibility of giving [illegible] quately at Gateway level is [illegible] upwards at a so-called [illegible] curriculum. Some multiplication [illegible] concepts is perhaps [illegible] Should we once again see [illegible] admirable idea of adult [illegible] from that of university education. We might guess that [illegible] did, such courses as these [illegible] ones and their booklets [illegible] harder, in a good many [illegible] patronizing and altogether [illegible] valuable at their own level; [illegible] this level is, it will be best [illegible] perience rather than [illegible] decide.

AN INTERESTING EVENT of the autumn literary season in Paris was the publication of a [illegible] unknown novel by Giraudoux, *La Menteuse*, which he wrote [illegible] 1930s, and which had remained [illegible] among his papers until it was [illegible] upon recently by a scholar. [illegible] brought it out simultaneously with *Or dans la nuit*, a [illegible] of very short fugitive [illegible] not previously assembled in [illegible] form. No one would pretend [illegible] what we have here is at all [illegible] able, say, to the discovery of [illegible] *Santeuil* or *Contre Sainte-Beve*; Proust is Proust and Giraudoux is Giraudoux. But, if they [illegible] no surprises, the two books at [illegible] provide further examples of the [illegible] poetic charm and make us [illegible] once more how to define his [illegible] talent. Is he mainly a [illegible] who gives a precious [illegible] edge to life in a spirit of [illegible] dandyism? Or have we to [illegible] him as something more serious, a [illegible] perhaps, with a genuine [illegible] in the ultimate metaphysical [illegible]?

[illegible] of the fragments in *Or dans la nuit* consist of those *pièces d'occasion*—prefaces, obituaries, official [illegible] that the French naturally [illegible] to write in a mannered style. [illegible] has a genius for the [illegible] turn of phrase and the telling [illegible], but the very skill with which [illegible] handles the form reduces its [illegible] liveness. You feel that he could [illegible] a similar piece on any subject [illegible] a drop of a hat, just as, in his [illegible] as a good *normalien*, he [illegible] no doubt have produced an [illegible] *dissertation française* on [illegible] home under the sun. The [illegible], in other words, often seems [illegible] operating for its own sake; [illegible] particularly true, for in[illegible] in a short essay on Proust. [illegible] just a series of graceful [illegible].

There are three better fragments in which Giraudoux's personages actually engaged: he celebrates Marivaux as an example of [illegible] refinement, he praises [illegible] as a composer who transposes his entire personality into his [illegible] and he devotes a remarkable poem to the town of Privas, an [illegible] distinguished *sous-préfecture* he visited during the Occupation. The link between the three [illegible] is that they all represent that [illegible] of the golden mean, [illegible] he often defines as his ideal. [illegible] the themes themselves are [illegible] unimportant, and it may [illegible] that he is forcing them into [illegible] objective pattern. Mozart, for [illegible], has a sublime aspect which [illegible] him into quite a different category from Marivaux. But Giraudoux [illegible] constraining his nostalgia for a [illegible] theatre, a kind of music, a [illegible] urban organization that [illegible] be modestly satisfactory and [illegible] a poetic aura. This is one [illegible] of his make-up, although it is [illegible] not the only one.

La Menteuse is a novel of adultery [illegible] one might expect with Giraudoux, it doesn't follow a traditional pattern. Nelly has, for some time, been the mistress of Gaston; while he is absent from Paris on business, she becomes involved with Reginald, a political-cum-diplomatic figure rather like the author himself. When Gaston returns, she hasn't the heart to reveal the truth to him, and so she keeps the two men in play for the duration of the plot, such as it is. The point seems to be that a woman caught between two men may develop two different personalities, so that while she is technically lying to both, she is in her ambiguous way faithful to each. Nelly's clothes, her shopping habits, her mannerisms vary according to whether she is being Nelly-Reginald or Nelly-Gaston. In the end she gets her wires crossed and has to opt out into a neutral marriage with an old man.

The book shows a Jamesian meticulousness in the analysis of tenuous sentiments, but the flavour is pre-1939 in the rather limiting sense. Giraudoux waxes subtle about characters who are in themselves comparatively uninteresting, and are going through the conventional motions of bourgeois living. Nelly is really no more than the traditional cocotte (although she is rich enough to be independent), and she comes off rather badly in comparison with the women in Proust or Colette, who have a sharpness and an earthiness in which she is lacking. She is certainly not as successful as the better female characters in Giraudoux's plays.

Mr. Cohen's study, *Giraudoux: Three Faces of Destiny*, naturally raises the whole question of the significance and importance of Giraudoux's theatre, for which he makes high claims. He argues that English-speaking critics have so far neglected its intellectual aspect:

> While there is no attempt on my part to maintain that Giraudoux was a great original philosopher, I would like to show that his very stylized works are underlaid by an intellectual system at least as profound as those of dramatists more ostentatiously thoughtful, such as Sartre, Beckett or Brecht.

Mr. Cohen takes as his starting-point Giraudoux's own definition of tragedy, as given in the essay "Bellac et la tragédie" in the volume *Littérature*. He translates the passage as follows:

> [Tragedy] . . . is the affirmation of a horrible bond between humanity and a greater-than-human destiny; it is man yanked from his horizontal, four-footed posture and held erect by a leash, a leash whose tyranny is abundantly evident, but whose governing will is unknown.

This sentence is not easy to understand either in the original French or in English. Mr. Cohen interprets it as meaning that man is torn between two worlds:

> Man, at the outset, is born into a world of "destiny", a preconscious, pre-natal state of tender sensations, animal instincts, and spiritual harmony. But he is soon "yanked" from this lesting first by the doctor's forceps, then by society's structures, into the cold, rational, mendacious world of "humanity" or human affairs. Literally he is pulled upright to assume his role as a fully matured member of the world of humanity, and forced to forego the more natural world of destiny below him. The tragedy in Giraudoux's scheme of things occurs when destiny tries to reclaim him.

But does this gloss make the matter any clearer? It would seem to imply that Giraudoux's thought is based on the traditional Rousseauistic contrast between Nature, which is "good", and Society, which contains some human or inhuman principle of evil. There are undoubtedly traces of this attitude in certain plays: *Le Supplément au voyage de Cook*, *Intermezzo* and *La Folle de Chaillot*, but it does not explain everything and is far from being consistently maintained. In any case, why does Mr. Cohen reserve the term "destiny" for Nature? Giraudoux specifically mentions two "destins". And when he refers to man's "position horizontale de quadrupede", which is hardly a complimentary phrase, is it certain that he is praising Nature? He may be saying rather that man has his roots in the animal world, but that he cannot behave simply as an animal: he is subject to another imperative, which forces him to try to rise above himself, but this second imperative is not fully comprehensible and it may be either good or bad. In other words, man is an exceptional animal, in that he thinks he has a duty to himself, and perhaps a duty to "God", although "God" is a very uncertain principle. Man's urge to rise above himself may lead him to overreach himself, just as his reference to "God" may sometimes be more harmful than helpful.

Perhaps this comment does not fully elucidate the matter either. However, it may be that Giraudoux's thought is just not reducible to any one system, and that he rings the changes on different metaphysical attitudes in different plays. He was not a supporter of rationality in aesthetics. He makes Jouvet say in *L'Impromptu de Paris* that the word "to understand" has no relevance in the theatre: the point is "to feel". Yet a problem remains: can the spectator feel properly, if he does not sense that all the metaphysical components are in their right place?

Mr. Cohen divides the plays up into three groups, corresponding to the "three faces of destiny": the sexual plays (*Judith*, *Sodome et Gomorrhe*, *Pour Lucrèce*), the metaphysical plays (*Amphitryon*, *Intermezzo*, *Ondine*) and the political plays (*Siegfried*, *La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu*, *Electre*, *La Folle de Chaillot*). This classification is fairly arbitrary, because metaphysics are just as important as sex in hte first three, sex is prominent in the second three, and *Electre* is really no more or no less political than *Judith*.

It can be argued that, with the exception, perhaps, of *Siegfried* and *La Guerre de Troie*, which relate specifically to the Franco-German problem and its importance for Giraudoux as a sort of special, personal preoccupation, the other plays, however varied they may seem, are all ultimately concerned with one thing, which is the definition of a certain quality of human existence. For reasons which remain obscure, Giraudoux always embodies the critique of the quality of life in a woman, whether she is a young girl like Judith, in the play of that name, a married woman like Alcmène in *Amphitryon*, or the elderly spinster, Mme. Aurélie, in *La Folle de Chaillot*.

In fact, all the plays could be called by the names of their female protagonists: *Amphitryon* should be *Alcmène*, *Intermezzo* could be *Isabelle*, *La Guerre de Troie* could be *Hélène et Andromaque*; even *Siegfried* might be *Geneviève*. Giraudoux is remarkably woman-centred and he presents a considerable range of female types. Perhaps women interest him as dramatic devices because (a) their status, in one sense, is clearer and more significant than that of men (they are virgins or non-virgins, single or married); (b) they are observers of active life and participate in it only in moments of crisis

Jean Giraudoux (with glasses) on a trip to South America in 1937.

Writing around women

JEAN GIRAUDOUX:
Or dans la nuit
234pp. 15fr.
La Menteuse
276pp. 16fr. Paris: Grasset.

ROBERT COHEN:
Giraudoux
Three Faces of Destiny
164pp. University of Chicago Press. £3 12s.

G. K. Chesterton

a selection from his non-fictional prose chosen by W. H. Auden

This anthology covers three of Chesterton's main concerns: literature, politics and religion. As a literary critic, especially, Mr Auden ranks Chesterton very high, and he has included extracts, some of them lengthy, on Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Dickens, Browning, Morris, R. L. Stevenson, Kipling, James, Wells and Shaw. 40/-

Informed Sources

by Willard S. Bain, Jr

An ingenious and witty novel which takes the form of the day's output of a telex machine in a news bureau. Mr Bain exploits one aspect of electronic communications to excellent effect. His book was first published in the United States by the Communications Company of San Francisco. 80/-

Seneca's Oedipus

adapted by Ted Hughes

"He seems to have used Seneca's play as a framework and as a source of images, discarding the clogging rhetoric like a man picking stones from mud. The result is a clean, solid language and an argument which proceeds less by syntax than from perception to perception . . . It is a work of great imaginative power." —*A. Alvarez, The Observer.* 18/-

Hitler's Mein Kampf

an analysis

by Werner Maser

Dr Maser was the first German historian to be allowed to make full use of the Nazi archives confiscated by the Allies after the war. On this basis, and after much detailed and painstaking research, he has completed this important analysis of Hitler's book. The translation by R. H. Barry is of Dr Maser's amplification of the original German edition of his text. 60/-

People and Planning

The sociology of housing in Sunderland

by Norman Dennis

"A discussion which all too easily presents itself in simplified and inert abstractions comes vividly to life. This is more than an absorbing account of the history and present state of housing in a particular town. It goes much further to raise general moral and political questions about the relation between government and individuals." —A. H. Halsey in his Introduction. In the series "Society Today and Tomorrow". With 20 photographs. 90/-

Antique Paste Jewellery

by M. D. S. Lewis

The first title to appear in a new series of monographs, "Faber Collectors Library", edited by Kate Foster. Illustrated with eight colour plates, 49 monochrome plates and 18 drawings. 70/-

FABER & FABER

when their attitude is crucial: (e) they can be more dogged and extremist than men, being at once more moral and less moral. Whether good or bad, they lead men a dance.

But even if we approach the plays from the point of view of the chief female characters, they still remain difficult to grasp as a whole, because their implications vary bewilderingly. Some are extremely bitter and pessimistic, as if Giraudoux were working off an intense hatred of life; this is the case in *Judith*, *Sodome et Gomorrhe*, *Electre*, *Pour Lucrèce* and even *Ondine*. No amount of precious decoration can hide the fact that, in these works, Giraudoux is stressing the worthlessness of most human beings, the shoddiness of human relations and the impossibility of achieving even a semblance of happiness or dignity. Yet in some others—*Amphitryon*, *Intermezzo* and *La Folle de Chaillot*—he puts forward what appears to be a warmly humanistic philosophy: there is a concept of dignified human living, which is understood by the "good" people, who may also be the little people. At the same time, it is never quite clear what Giraudoux's attitude is towards the supernatural. It is curious that a writer who was presumably an agnostic should have made use of the supernatural in almost all his major plays. He is obviously relying on it as an essential metaphor, but what the metaphor is meant to imply often remains obscure.

Take, for instance, the central point of *Judith*. The heroine, a young woman who craves for the purity of an absolute (like Electre, Isabelle, Lia, Lucrèce, &c.), is persuaded to sacrifice herself for collective, social reasons to the enemy, Holophernes. She yields to the general superstition. To her astonishment, Holophernes turns out to be her ideal man, realistic, anti-superstitious, politically intelligent, and he invites her to share his confidently human way of thinking. After their night of love, she kills him, because she cannot bear the thought of him waking up again in a mediocre world. It is later revealed to her, however, by a supernatural messenger that the killing was really dictated by "God". She again yields to collective pressure by becoming a permanent, and largely false, public figure, Judith, the avenger of her country's wrongs.

How can we "feel" this properly, if we cannot understand it? No doubt, Giraudoux has to follow the outlines of the myth, but it does not make sense that Judith should admire Holophernes for being so independent of superstition and yet at each turn accept superstition herself. Nor does it seem convincing that "God" should be pulling the strings, if he does not exist. It is as if Giraudoux were thinking in terms of individual scenes and not about the coherence of the whole.

Similar discrepancies are noticeable in the other sombre plays. In *Sodome et Gomorrhe*, "God" is indifferent to man and yet he demands that one happily married couple should be found, if the towns are to be saved. How can he be both an indifferent and a jealous God? In *Ondine*, it is not explained why the heroine should have deserted the absolute world of "Nature" in order to behave intransigently in the human world of compromise. Giraudoux, one suspects, is just pushing the concepts about and achieving local effects, without bothering to think them through. Mr. Cohen has high praise for *Ondine*, but he does not clarify the gratuitousness of the starting-point.

Perhaps, in the last resort, we have to see Giraudoux as a sentimentalist: an embittered one in the sombre plays, and a whimsical one in the three more cheerful works, *Amphitryon*, *Intermezzo* and *La Folle de Chaillot*, which may give him his best chance of survival. At any rate, it is in these three that we find the greatest number of successful and specifically "Giralducian" scenes. *Amphitryon* puts the human case against God in a charmingly poetic way; God imposes his will on mankind, but in order to get mankind to accept him freely, he has to behave exactly as a man, i.e., temporarily abdicate his divine prerogative. *Intermezzo* argues that men long for the transcendent, and that this longing is better than prosiness, but that wisdom lies in accepting the imperfections of life as they are, and seeing them in as poetic a light as possible. *La Folle de Chaillot* is a funny, yet melancholy, pastoral dream about the principle of virginal innocence getting the better of anti-poetic, soulless activism.

In conclusion, we can perhaps say that Giraudoux oscillates between two different views of the quality of life. In his pessimistic mood, he condemns his characters to death or suicide, and society to total c... tion; wipe it all out, he seem... saying: it would be better if i... never existed. In his op... mood, he has a vaguely eigh... century vision of a pre-ind... society in a town about the si... *sous-préfecture*, where life co... quaintly perfect, as in a fairy... This is an attractive notion... strangely enough, Mr. Cohen t... seriously as modern political... ing, since he says, in connecti... *La Folle de Chaillot*:

> It is an appeal for France to fi... destiny in the values of honesty, ... city and purity—rather tha... mechanical, technological confus... France, these issues are enlist... Giraudoux's appeals, by and ... have been followed. Once more G... doux has been the prophet of ... future.

This is, unfortunately, much ... sanguine. Mr. Cohen cannot ... been in Paris for some time ... thinks that the city has avoided ... anical, technological confusion ... real life, La Folle has not wo...

To the Editor

George III

Sir,—The debate about George III is becoming confused. There are two separate and distinct points at issue: (1) Was George III a weak, unstable, neurotic character, subject to periodical fits of insanity, who finally became incurably mad? (2) Did he suffer from porphyria? As an historian, I am competent to write only on the first point.

The facts are that George III had four illnesses during which he was mentally deranged: 1788-89, 1801, 1804, 1810; and that during the last nine years of his life he was not in his right mind, blind, deaf, senile, and totally unconscious of the world outside himself. Two other illnesses are known: in 1762 and 1765. That of 1762 was brief, is well documented, and there has never been any suggestion that it was accompanied by symptoms of insanity. The illness of 1765 was longer and more serious, but there is no contemporary evidence for insanity.

It is a pity Mrs. George did not read *George III and the Mad-Business* before writing to you (January 29). Had she done so she would have realized that the points she raises were considered and refuted on pages 184-186 of the book. As Dr. Macalpine and Dr. Hunter show, the stories about George III being insane in 1765 only began after the King's death in 1820. They were unknown to contemporaries. Horace Walpole did not fear insanity but consumption, which he believed to be the hereditary disease of the Royal Family.

The argument that George III was insane faces formidable difficulties. There was no insanity in his paternal ancestors, the houses of Brunswick and Stuart, and so far as I am aware none in the house of Saxe-Gotha, the family of his mother. There has been no insanity in the Royal Family since George III's death, nor in the house of Hanover (descended from George III's fifth son, the Duke of Cumberland). These facts must make us question any theory of hereditary insanity.

As far as George III himself is concerned, it would be difficult to find a man psychologically less prone to insanity. He led a temperate and sober life. He did not indulge in the fashionable vices of over-eating or over-drinking. He had no sexual deviations and was faithful to his wife. He enjoyed outdoor exercise and took pains to keep himself healthy. He was a normal human being and none of those who were close to him before 1788 had any suspicion that he was psychologically unstable.

Like all human beings he had to face the unpleasant realities of life. Because of his position as King and head of the Royal Family, these pressed on him far more than they do upon most people. In 1772-73, for instance, there took place within the space of a few months: the serious illness (with expectation of death) of his favourite brother, Gloucester, in Italy; the marriage of his second brother, Cumberland, to a subject (a marriage which George III considered disgraceful); the lingering death from cancer of his mother; the disgrace and divorce of his sister, the Queen of Denmark; and finally the revelation that Gloucester also had been secretly married for six years. If George III had been the neurotic character, unable to face reality (as historians have depicted him), why did he not go mad in 1772?

Consider also the events of 1782-83. In March, 1782, the King was compelled to accept the resignation of Lord North and the loss of the American colonies; in July his son Prince Alfred died; in March, 1783, he seriously considered abdication rather than admit Charles Fox to office (which he was compelled to do); in May his favourite child, Prince Octavius, died (George III was very fond of young children—"There will be no Heaven for me", he said, "if Octavius is not there"); in June there was the great quarrel with the Prince of Wales about his establishment; in November Fox's East India Bill. Here is an accumulation of private and public distress—yet once again, no suspicion or hint of insanity. If George III was a neurotic character, psychologically prone to insanity, why did he not go mad in 1783?

This, then, is the problem. Here is a man, with no taint of insanity in his ancestry, of a sober and temperate life, who has overcome the most intense personal and political crises, who suddenly, at the age of fifty, at a moment of profound peace in his political and family affairs, at the height of a very painful physical illness, shows symptoms of mental derangement which last for three months and then pass away not to recur for another twelve years. These are the facts that physicians have to explain. What was his illness? Was it mental in origin? If so, why did it not appear in years of more intense strain? And what is the explanation of the physical symptoms from which he suffered in 1788? Or was it an illness of the body which affected the brain?

I do not know the answer, and I leave it to physicians and historians of medicine to decide. But they can do so only on the basis of exact facts. The facts must not be strained or falsified to fit preconceived theories. It is not correct, for example, as Mrs. George says, that the King dismissed Bute from favour on his recovery in 1765. It was Bute who left George III, and this took place in August, 1766, fifteen months after the King's recovery (see Sedgwick, *Letters from George III to Lord Bute*, 255-8). It is not correct, as Mr. Davis and Mr. Roberts assert (January 22) that at the time his illness began in 1788 his relationships with his sons George and Frederick were undergoing painful changes. The quarrel with the Prince of Wales dates back to 1781 (see Aspinall, *Correspondence of George, Prince of Wales*, I, 60-62); and the settlement of the Prince's debts in May, 1787 (*before* the King fell ill) brought about a reconciliation (see Aspinall, 272-3). The temporary estrangement with Frederick was the result of Frederick's opposition to the Regency Bill *after* George III had fallen ill. The illness of 1810 began a week *before* the death of Princess Amelia. The theory of precipitating crises is contrary to historical facts. And even if it explained the illness of 1788, it would not explain why there were no illnesses in 1772 or 1783—years of greater crisis.

The great virtues of Dr. Macalpine's and Dr. Hunter's book were, first, that they revealed sources about George III previously unused by historians (e.g., the Queen's Council papers in Lambeth Palace Library) and, secondly, that their book was historically accurate. Dr. Geoffrey Dean has questioned the diagnosis in the pages of the *Irish Times*, the *Scientific American*, and now the *Times Literary Supplement* (January 29). For all I know he may be right. But from the historical point of view it does not greatly matter. Whether or not George III suffered from porphyria is of small importance historically speaking. In a sense porphyria is a red herring which may lead us away from the real point. That point is: was George III psychologically weak, predisposed to mental illness; or did he suffer from some organic disease of the body? Was it his mind or his body that was diseased? To answer this, the physician must base his diagnosis on facts as ascertainable and precise as the readings of a thermometer.

There are three separate and distinct themes in *George III and the Mad-Business*: the account of the King's illnesses, the discussion of developments in psychiatry and the diagnosis of porphyria. Of these the last is the least important. It would be a disservice to historical research if the debate about George III were to revolve round the issue of porphyria. It is much to be regretted that your review took account of only the last of these themes. I conclude with the point with which I started this correspondence (January 15). There is no evidence that George III suffered from symptoms of mental derangement before the year 1788. All medical diagnosis must begin with that fact.

JOHN BROOKE.
63 Hurst Avenue, London, E.4.

Sir,—As an interested historian, I must say that the scientific contributors to this correspondence so far have done absolutely nothing to shake the strength of the porphyria thesis put forward by Dr. Macalpine and Dr. Hunter.

Professor Russell Davis and Dr. John Roberts suggest (January 22) that a more plausible cause of George III's illnesses is to be found in "crises of circumstances". With engaging candour they admit that the friction between George III and the Grenville ministry was not enough in itself to account for the illness of 1765. But this is a mere ditch as compared to the yawning chasm waiting to engulf their theory some twenty years later in the reign.

The worst period of stress George III ever had to face was between November, 1781, and March, 1784. Everything went wrong. His army was forced into ignominious surrender at Yorktown. His favourite minister faced imminent defeat in the Commons and had to resign. He was obliged to acknowledge the independence of the greater part of his empire. Party political manoeuvres forced him to accept unwanted ministers in circumstances which seemed to him to be abasing the monarchy and destroying the balance of the constitution. Amid all these troubles his eldest son, the heir to his throne, rebelled against his puritanical standards of conduct, engaged in the current vices of high society, had to be bought at great expense out of the clutches of a blackmailing actress, and made himself the patron of his father's political opponents. Nevertheless, the king rallied, fought back strongly, and won by a K.O. in the last round with the general election of 1784.

If he had had a breakdown during this period there might have been something to say for your correspondents' theory. But in fact he did not do so until after four more years which were some of the quietest of his reign. The most efficient of his prime ministers was in control, affairs ran on oiled wheels, and a substantial diplomatic success was scored in 1788, shortly before the beginning of his illness. Apart from this great difficulty, it seems to me that this suggestion simply adds an extra and unnecessary complication to the porphyria theory, which by itself slots neatly into the other historical ... *Entia non sunt multiplicanda.*

Then there is Dr. Dean's letter ... ary 29), the substance of which ... been my privilege to see repri... more places within a few week... I could have well believed possible ... was unfortunate in choosing to ... himself on your reviewer: that ... fell flat at the starting-line. Th... a sort of fatal logic about his ... for hundreds of specimens from ... subjects. This, of course, is to ... cannot deduce porphyria from ... cal evidence. Well, if you cann... that, you cannot deduce anythin... from historical evidence either ... fact we should stop wasting ... and disband all university arts ... ments forthwith. I am sure Dr ... did not grasp the inexorable ... consequences of his line of rea... but he will surely see after a little ... thought that we cannot be expe... take it seriously.

There are more material po... regarding which perhaps he mi... reflection give us historians ... guidance. He is mixed up ... ornithology. It is not a sparrow ... getting rid of, but a cuckoo ... cuckoo madness will not do—a... as I understand it so far. Mr. ... disposed of it (January 15) before ... Dean arrived on the scene and ... not space for half the tale. I ... remind Dr. Dean that an eighte... century king lived in public. He ... surrounded constantly by court ... cials and servants. Hundreds of ... saw him and dozens talked with ... the daily levees. His chief ... ministers had daily interviews ... ness. A great deal of correspo... between him and his ministers ... I do not think that any historian ... has read, as I have, extensively ... masses of political correspondence ... hold a view other than that for ... his life George III was mentally ... mal. There remain only these ... interstices of time in 1788-9, 18... 1804, amounting in all to ab... months, and the twilight af... when the effects of senility ... mingle with those of his malady ... is a Procrustes's bed, into which ... medical diagnoses have to fit.

The attractiveness of the por... thesis to historians of this period ... it fits so well. Any theory of ... or of mental derangement ... caused which presupposes disto... outside these periods will not ... the general context of historical ... But I am sure that if Dr. Dean ... other medical expert can put for... an alternative to porphyria, ... corresponds more exactly with ... the medical evidence and with ... general personal context, then his... will treat it with respect.

IAN R. CHRIS...
10 Green Lane, Croxley ...
Hertfordshire.

Sir,—Your reviewer and seve... respondents seem to accept a ... tomy between madness and por... This is a false conception. If Geo... had porphyria (and as Dr. Dea... out some of the world's experts ... disease doubt the diagnosis) th... periods of madness may have ... to a porphyric encephalopathy—... chemical upset of brain functio... consequent abnormal behaviour ... dichotomy is between madness ... known biochemical cause and ... from other or unknown causes ... point is important, since it may ... a cogent example of the rela... brain and mind, and at a time ... biochemical "causes" of mental ... are claiming increasing attention.

Professor Russell Davis makes ... fusion worse confounded by ... accepting the diagnosis of por... its biochemical effects on brain ...tion, and then castigating Dr. Mac...e and Dr. Hunter for not invoking ...onal stress as a cause for the ...s madness. This is a non sequitur. ...e diagnosis of porphyria is accep... the waxing and waning of the bio...ical abnormality is the necessary ...ition for the mental symptoms: ... factors are secondary or act ...gh the biochemical channel. But ...ps this is how he envisaged stress ...ying its part.

C. W. M. WHITTY.
...athbury Road, Oxford.

Permissions

...—In a letter published in your ...ns on January 22 Mr. T. J. Winnifrith wrote: "The Brontë Society . . . ...t have said that they had given ...eged access to another scholar ...ing in the same field." He made ...ar that he had "been refused per...ion by the Council of the Brontë ...ety to see certain documents in the ...të Parsonage Museum".

...om a long correspondence that I ...e had with Mr. Winnifrith and from ...meetings with him, I believe myself ...o the "other scholar" referred to, ... that the documents mentioned are ...so-called Birstall Letters.

... categorically state that I did ...see the Birstall Letters in the Brontë ...eum by permisison of the Brontë ...ety, its Council or its officers.

MILDRED G. CHRISTIAN.
...hite Hall Hotel, Bloomsbury ...are, London, W.C.1.

'The Search after Hapiness'

...—Mr. L. R. Chambers (January ...) has accurately described the pub...ing history of Charlotte Brontë's *The Search after Hapiness*. I am ...y if your reviewer or anyone else ...ained the impression that its exist... is a "discovery", for I have been ...ains to deny this in response to ...s inquiries (indeed to pretend the ...site would be an injustice to the ...uscript Department at the British ...eum, where it is clearly indexed). ... is fair to say, however, that *The ...ch after Hapiness*, 1969, is the first ...on to set out accurately Char...'s text. In Hatfield's edition ...ing and capitalization were ...alized, and punctuation supplied. ...last in some cases altered the mean... Finally there were approximately ...ty-four substantive errors of tran...ption (the manuscript is in Char...e's famous minute script).

...et us not forget, however, that al...gh I have tried to produce as accur... a text as possible, the real purpose ...he edition is to provide a vehicle ... Carolyn Dinan's delightful illustra...s. On this score, if on no other, ... sure you will agree that the edition ... worth producing.

T. A. J. BURNETT.
Highbury Place, London, N.5.

The Buildings of South Lancashire

...—The review of Sir Nikolaus ...ner's *Lancashire* (January 22) ...ted some of his sprightly opinions ...t the buildings of Liverpool Uni...ity. Sir Nikolaus is a great man. We ... very much in his debt and we all ... being provoked by him. But he ... must not be allowed to get away ... implying that the university has ... away beautiful streets of nine...h-century residences to make room ...he personal monuments of archi... still less for a Sports' Centre which ... deliberately "outrageous", and ...t be meant as an affront".

...yone can see what has happened ...e areas neighbouring the university ...ict. They have become slums, ... for living in, and they have been ...d. Within the precinct, the uni...y has preserved all the buildings ... could legitimately be used for ...mporary purposes—often at high ... is true that the least distinguished ...f Abercromby Square has been ...ed. A few houses in very poor ...ion, a bombed out church with a ...ut quite isolated portico, gave way ...e now Senate House, modern in ... but designed with extreme care ... in harmony with the rest of the ...e. Only recently the Senate House, ...the adjoining Physics Building, by ...ame architect, has been given the ... Civic Society Award for Liver...

... Nikolaus thinks the university ...sed too many architects—" the ... is not a whole but a zoo . . ." ...s arguing for the super-architect ...e super-planner who can impose ...ll about heights, materials and style on a central city area where sites come free bit by bit, and a variety of buildings must be spread over twenty years and more. Does he think this has been done with success in any other place?

We thought that, in an age of experiment and vitality, this was a way of death. The students of our Schools of Architecture and of Civic Design will be the leaders of their field tomorrow. As students they need to see the talents of the vanguard of today. Our buildings might look disparate in the 1960s, but, as the university precinct fills up, and the heavy through traffic is diverted, and the spaces between buildings begin to be related, and the trees begin to grow, we should find in the 1970s that we have a mature precinct.

Think on a grand scale—much longer and much more permanent than we in Liverpool can do—Clare, King's Chapel, Gibb's and Wilkins's buildings live peacefully together—or is that another zoo for Sir Nikolaus and your reviewer?

As a member of the Liverpool University Development Committee for nearly twenty years, but speaking for myself, I suggest that Sir Nikolaus has allowed enthusiasm for the nineteenth century to blind him to the needs, the purposes, and, as I believe, the achievements of the twentieth.

A. HUDSON DAVIES.
8 Grosvenor Road, Liverpool 19.

P.S.—In fact, the news on January 30 is that the university has now received four of this year's seven Civic Trust awards for Liverpool for building and landscaping.

P. K. Page

Sir,—Your reviewer of George Woodcock's edition of *Canadian Literature No. 41* (January 22), describing the work of P. K. Page, refers to "his three new-world homes". P. K. Page may not be "self-consciously Canadian"; but she is, I believe, quite consciously female.

VEDAH HAMON.
173 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire.

'Onion John'

Sir,—I read Rosemary Manning's article on *Onion John* (December 4) and have written to inform you that I read *The Owl Service* by Alan Garner and enjoyed it. I read it when I was eleven and I am now twelve. The weirdness and nightmarishness of it is still very vivid with the girl being enchanted by the plates and the pattern disappearing when she traced them. I liked it because it was so well written and so realistic you could imagine it happening any moment, not like the fairy stories; it was fantastic without making it unreal.

I read in Rosemary Manning's article that no children had read it. I was surprised about that because it is in Kettering Public Library, the children's department.

KATY STEANE.
31 Headlands, Kettering, Northants.

Enid Blyton

Sir,—Until the age of, I blush to say, thirteen, I was a devoted addict of Enid Blyton, in spite of all my parents could do, by the subtle display of Arthur Ransome, Geoffrey Trease and R. L. Stevenson, to entice me to superior fiction. When I read *Treasure Island* it was under protest, only made endurable by the prospect of helping myself to the next batch of Famous Five books due at my father's bookshop next door. Although, as a child, I never asked myself why I enjoyed Miss Blyton's books so much I think their attractions may be summed up as follows. With the exception of her natural history books (which I rarely tackled) they are very easy to read, requiring no effort of the intellect or imagination; they offer a delightful escape to worlds where exciting countries may become conveniently entangled in the branches of a tall tree and where children solve mysteries without the aid of adults or run away to camp on deserted islands in the greatest comfort. I think they do for some children what light romantic novels do for some adults; they provide a luxurious and effortless way of passing the time, combined with an escape to a desirable different world. The "escape" of course lasts only until the book is finished, when the reader finds himself precisely where he started.

I do not think my addiction, for addiction it was, did me much harm, thanks largely to parents and teachers who eventually succeeded in awakening some critical sense, and I remember Miss Blyton's work with a great deal of affectionate pleasure. There is, however, a danger that children who read nothing else may carry the habit of choosing the easiest and most immediately attractive form of literature into adulthood, and it is probably for this reason that some libraries have excluded her books from their shelves. Speaking from my own experience, once as a child and now as a librarian, I think it preferable to have perhaps half a shelf of Blytons in stock. If children know they *may* be able to borrow one they will probably be satisfied with something else if none is available; if they know there is none in stock they may decline to use the library at all and demand Blytons as presents from all their relations, as I used to do.

CHRISTINE PENNEY.
28 West Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.

Sir,—No mystery at all about Enid Blyton's popularity. (a) She has always been in print. (b) She could tell a good tale: though no master of fiction, she described children and their slightly breathless daily adventures in a way that children found both enjoyable and perfectly credible. I am not concerned here with the progressive parent's pet hate, Noddy, but with the Secret Seven and Famous Five sagas and tales like *The Sea of Adventure* and *The Valley of Adventure*.

The intellectuals have never been able to understand why all those lovely, suitable Puffin Books that came at Christmas did not always find readers; they forget that many children can read, but do not read either much or easily. Too much descriptive scene-setting and a complicated plot puts them off; they want a story *now*: Enid Blyton gave it to them. I wonder how many slow readers she got off the launching pad? I can think of several.

C. H. WATSON.
26 Oaklands Close, Petts Wood, Kent.

'Pen and Brush'

Sir,—Nothing could please me better than the complimentary notice in Commentary (January 15) on *Pen and Brush*. We too wished that a fully illustrated catalogue could have conveyed the pleasure with which one encounters Stephen Spender the dreamer/doodler, Enid Bagnold the world traveller, or for that matter George Barker the landscape artist. The selection had to be confined to Anglo-Saxons because it contains only items in the Berg Collection for English and American Literature, the endowment of which provides only for those two. In this selection we exhausted our holdings and, indeed, ourselves.

LOLA L. SZLADITS.
Berg Collection, The New York Public Library.

Thomas Mann's Letters

Sir,—After reading the fascinating lead review of the Thomas Mann–Heinrich Mann letters (January 15), I am sure that your readers would be interested to know that we are going to publish *The Letters of Thomas Mann, 1889-1955* in the Autumn.

In addition to the letters selected from the three volumes published by S. Fischer Verlag, the volume will include some fifty letters that were originally written in English, or are extant only in English translations made by Mann's various secretaries.

Thomas Mann's letters are essential to the understanding of the autobiographical elements which he skilfully concealed in his books. He was against autobiography as a literary form and as very few of the letters to be translated were written with any thought of publication, Mann reveals himself with the integrity that he brought to all his dealings with the written word. Until his diaries are unsealed these letters will continue to provide our most intimate glimpses into his life, mind and workshop.

FREDRIC J. WARBURG.
Martin Secker and Warburg Ltd., 14 Carlisle Street, London, W.1.

Hans Erich Nossack

Sir,—We were interested to see the review/article on *Dem unbekannten Sieger* by Hans Erich Nossack in your issue of January 8, since we published last year *The Impossible Proof* which your reviewer mentions as the only one of Nossack's longer prose works published in this country. English readers of this book and those whose interest will have been aroused by your article "Living with History" will be glad to know that we hope to publish the English translation of *Der Fall d'Arthez* (*The Arthez Case*) later this year.

MICHAEL HODSON.
Barrie and Jenkins Ltd., 2 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2.

Tudor & Jacobean Portraits
by Roy Strong
A two-volume catalogue of all items in the National Portrait Gallery's collection down to the end of the reign of James I. Over 400 pages of plates. '*Rich as the external appearance of these two mighty and heraldic-looking volumes may be . . . this is nothing compared to the wealth within.*' Antonia Fraser in THE SPECTATOR '*Historians have good reason to be grateful for these sumptuous volumes. . . .*' A. L. Rowse in HISTORY TODAY. '*. . . in the heirloom class . . .*' M. C. Bradbrook in THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH
£15 15s. (by post £16. 1s.)

The Pennine Way
Long Distance Footpath Guide No. 1
by Tom Stephenson
Copiously illustrated with photographs, drawings, diagrams and 26 full colour extracts from Ordnance Survey maps, this newly-published guide book, written by the former secretary of the Ramblers' Association, describes the character of the 250-miles route stage by stage and provides notes on its geological formation, flora and fauna. '*. . . worth waiting for.*' YORKSHIRE POST
30s. (by post 30s. 6d.)

The Science Museum Photography Collection
by D. B. Thomas
The first descriptive catalogue of the collection, covering the entire technical history of photography, extensively illustrated in monochrome and colour. '*. . . major addition to photographic literature.*' THE FINANCIAL TIMES
35s. (by post 37s.)

Free lists of titles (please specify subjects) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A(TLS), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.
HMSO

Great critical acclaim for
VISIONARY & DREAMER
Two poetic painters: Samuel Palmer & Edward Burne-Jones
DAVID CECIL

'Lord David tells the stories of the two artists with beautiful simplicity and directness' W. T. Oliver, *The Yorkshire Post*

'I hope the importance of this modest and decorous book will not be overlooked' John Holloway, *Spectator*

This book consists of David Cecil's Andrew Mellon Lectures. . . . They must have been a delight to listen to, for they have all the author's characteristic ease and grace' Walter Allen, *The Daily Telegraph*

'Lord David does more for both painters than simply to recount their lives He presents both the visionary and the dreamer in the bright and captivating light of his own sympathy' Philip Toynbee, *The Observer*

'Lord David's great talent is for biography, the tender anatomising of character. And with Palmer and Burne-Jones, Lord David is trafficking in just the kind of lives that engage his sympathies' Bevis Hillier, *The Sunday Times*

'. . . we end with having a firm grasp of the personalities of these two men both of whom underwent much suffering' Denys Sutton, *The Financial Times*

70 illustrations, 2 in colour, 63s

CONSTABLE

12th CHILDREN'S LITERARY COMPETITION organised by the Daily Mirror
Entries now invited.
Closing date March 7th 1970

For full details of entry and awards send stamped addressed envelope to:
12th CHILDREN'S LITERARY COMPETITION LEAFLET B
DAILY MIRROR
33 HOLBORN
LONDON, E.C.1.

ADVISORY PANEL:
Sir John Newsom, Miss Janet Adam Smith, Mr. Michael Baldwin, Mr. Leonard Clark, Miss Marjorie L. Hourd, Mr. Ted Hughes, Mr. Melvin J. Lasky.

WEEKLY SELECTION IN ENGLISH
Le Monde
International Affairs · Economy and Finance
Literature · Cinema · Theatre · Arts
Available from newsagents or direct from
Gwynne Hart & Associates Ltd
Walter House, 418-422 Strand, London WC2
Subscription:
52 issues £5; 26 issues £2.15.0.
Also Available
Le Monde Diplomatique (monthly) · Selection Hebdomadaire

Please send free specimen copy of Weekly Selection in English
Name ....
Address ....
.... TLS 2

Family records

JOAN STEVENS:
Victorian Voices
282pp. Jersey: La Société Jersiaise. £3 3s.

GERALD B. KAUVAR and GERALD C. SORENSEN (Editors):
The Victorian Mind
375pp. Cassell in association with the Victorian Society. £2 5s.

The Le Couteurs of Jersey must have been a remarkable race. Soldiers, administrators, agriculturists, they recorded in immense diaries everything that happened to them and sedulously preserved all their letter-books, accounts and other records. The consequence is that their voluminous papers now constitute a superb natural quarry for the memorialist. Even the women of the family were gifted too, for they drew and painted with awe-inspiring skill.

All these materials which include more than a hundred manuscript books as well as many other items—have now been put into the hands of their present editor, Mrs. Stevens, who has done an expert job in extracting the best things from them, no light task since they range from the year 1786 up to about 1890. Most of the action takes place in Jersey, where Sir John, the most illustrious of the clan, attained the rank of A.D.C. first to William IV and then to Queen Victoria, a post which involved him in frequent visits to the mainland and in encounters with all manner of celebrated characters. There are also sidelights on his earlier military career and on that of his son, also John, the one in the American War of 1812, the other in the Crimea.

Though this is a book which naturally yields its fullest interest to those who live in Jersey or know the island well, it has in addition another aspect that calls for special commendation. Handsomely produced by a Jersey printer, it contains no fewer than eight excellent coloured plates, fifty-seven good black-and-white photographs, and thirty-five drawings of much charm and interest; also plenty of maps. All this, in conjunction with the highly professional work that Mrs. Stevens has done on the letterpress, renders it one of the most reasonably priced books to have come our way for a long time. Nothing of importance in the nineteenth-century chronicles of Jersey seems missing; we even have the first recorded appearance, at ten years of age, of pretty little Miss Lillie Le Breton, daughter of the Dean, who later married a Mr. Langtry.

The Victorian Mind is described as an anthology, but we had better not settle back in our chairs, pedantically expectant of blossoms, for what we get instead are forty-seven for the most part opaque chunks from such Victorian stalwarts as Huxley, Spencer, Samuel Smiles, Mill, T. H. Green, Colenso, Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant. Seven of these excerpts deal with education, twelve with social welfare and the industrial revolution, seven with religion, eight with science, thirteen with art. Most of them, such as the Gradgrind passage from Dickens or Mrs. Browning's "Cry of the Children", are the kind of thing that explorers of the Victorian scene are apt to come across pretty early in their travels: though others, like Keble's sermon on National Apostasy or Colenso on the historical accuracy of the Old Testament, are handy because less familiar.

This matter of familiarity naturally raises the question of the sort of reader at which the book is aimed, and the answer, we suggest, is a simple one: it is aimed at the student who wants to pass his examinations without really knowing his subject in depth. All the apparatus of the book—prefaces, head-notes to the selections, suggestions for "further reading"—point to the same conclusion: yet inasmuch as such volumes have their uses there might at first glance seem adequate justification for this one. It is only when we start to examine the editorial material in detail that serious doubt arises; for, alas, much of the commentary is (perhaps suitably) puerile. Selecting a few at random:

Because Hopkins' sonnet ["God's Grandeur"] is not primarily a didactic poem on the evils of the industrial revolution, it serves well as a paradigm by which we can measure the success of poetry more . . . overtly directed towards nonliterary goals.

[Samuel] Butler's abilities as a popularizer are similar to those of Huxley, but his talent and achievement are inferior.

Swinburne . . . may well be one of the most significant figures of the late nineteenth century, and is surely one of the most fascinating, both as a poet and as a person.

Edward FitzGerald's version of *The Rubáiyát* . . . has been superseded by the recent translation of Robert Graves, but as it is edited by Carl J. Weber (Maine, 1959) it will never be supplanted in the minds and anthologies of English-speaking people.

Enough, surely, to establish the tone, which is the pat, cocksure certitude that is reputed to score heavily in examination replies.

The Victorian Mind is published under the auspices of the Victorian Society, a body founded in 1958, principally, we had supposed, to protect Victorian buildings; this may give it a perhaps unwarranted status with the incautious. We are also told nothing whatever about Mr. Kauvar and Mr. Sorensen, but their spelling is American and their book is reproduced by photo-lithography and described as "first published in Great Britain 1969". The book therefore seems to be an American academic product although there is no indication of this.

Appreciating George Eliot

IAN ADAM:
George Eliot
116pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 18s. (Paperback, 9s.)

IAN MILNER:
The Structure of Values in George Eliot
143pp. Prague: Charles University. U.S.$3.

BARBARA HARDY (Editor):
Critical Essays on George Eliot
218pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2.

"Profiles in Literature" is a series presumably meant to attract new readers to major authors. Professor Ian Adam offers a "profile" of George Eliot. He begins with three pages about her life and proceeds to four sections of extracts from her novels, followed by comments. The extracts are chosen to illustrate her presentation of "milieu", her description of characters, her use of dialogue, her narrative. The extracts are, in each section, followed by brief comments instructing the ignorant about what they should notice; for instance: "There are two main periods of time contrasted in this passage . . .", or: "The light satiric touch is typical of many of the novel's scenes of society . . .", or: "The definition of a character's reactions is the definition of character . . ." It is unlikely that the most gifted critic with the fullest understanding of the author's work could further appreciation by this method. The reading of a long novel is a slow process: it is an experience usually enjoyed many times, with intervals of years between; gradually enjoyment and appreciation accumulate and redefine themselves. There are no short cuts, and the most unlikely road towards enjoying a novel is to meet it first in extracts and comments on extracts.

The multiplication of critical works on a major author is quite another matter. Mr. Ian Milner, for instance, in *The Structure of Values in George Eliot*, contributes new insights and corrects some judgments that threaten to become received dogma. He has carefully read his predecessors in the field, and though respectful to several, he is overawed by none of them. He demonstrates, for instance, that justice has not been done to the way in which George Eliot develops the character of Ladislaw, in *Middlemarch*, nor to her ironic representation of him, at first, as a young dilettante. Similarly Mr. Milner suggests that George Eliot's self-identification with Maggie Tulliver has been too lightly assumed. He takes his reader back to the text, as he does when he re-examines the accepted reasons for failure in the characterization of Felix Holt. At all points (and especially in his evaluation of *Daniel Deronda*) Mr. Milner emphasizes the distinction that may exist between the novelist's discernible intentions and her imperfect execution. In short, this is an interesting and close study of the major novels, which could be valuable either to readers who have read them for the first time or to those who know them well, but which, rightly, does not envisage readers who have not as yet read the novels at all.

Critical Essays on George Eliot is a collection addressed to readers already familiar with George Eliot's novels and with other major novelists, English, Russian and French. Professor Barbara Hardy contributes one of the ten essays, none of which falls far below the high standard she sets. Each essay re-examines either a single novel or some aspect of the novelist's art. As she writes in her brief introduction: "It is with the relation between form and content that these essays are directly or indirectly concerned." The outstanding merit of the volume is the skill of contributors in using quotations that the reader recognizes as both relevant to the context of argument and characteristic of the novelist, or of the particular work under discussion. In almost every essay the reader is brought into contact with George Eliot's prose and is invited to look at it from a fresh point of view: one theme illuminates a neglected, or misjudged aspect of her work.

It is an indication of George Eliot's probing intelligence and imagination that after all the years of critical attention there will still be things to be said about her novels that are both new and true. Professor Haddakin, for example, suggests that her intention to "define the peculiar quality of *Silas Marner*" by a comparative analysis of the interplay between legend and realism. Barbara Armstrong succeeds in the far more daunting task of demonstrating the special value of George Eliot's comments on characters and scenes. She demonstrates that they are an important part of her art" and, she may be, for the reader, "the growing sense of imaginative involvement". Her essay includes an illuminating comparison between Thackeray and George Eliot as commentators, showing a difference of intuition and a different type of complexity.

Not surprisingly, John Holloway's contribution, "The Pastoral of Intellect", is among the most demanding and distinguished. It is, however, as brief to be wholly lucid and persuasive. He is concerned to define "historical pastoral" genre and to distinguish George Eliot's use of it from, for instance, Balzac's or Tolstoy's. But even readers who have his excellent *Tolstoy and the Novel* may need a fuller explanation of his terms and illustration of his argument.

Newman in community

PLACID MURRAY (Editor):
Newman the Oratorian
500pp. Dublin: Gill and Macmillan. £4.

This is the first of three collections of Newman's hitherto unpublished papers to appear and although more immediate interest may be aroused by the forthcoming *Philosophical Notebook* and *Theological Papers*, yet a special importance attaches to these Oratorian addresses and memoranda, since they reflect the most neglected side of Newman: his life in community. Here is revealed not only what he thought of the Oratory as an institution but the ways in which he dealt with actual crises of communal life, a central concern for Christians today. Biographically they should be read with *Letters and Diaries*; spiritually with the posthumous *Meditations and Devotions* and the Anglican series of *Parochial and Plain Sermons*. For although all the pieces printed here date from after 1845, their editor rightly emphasizes that the biblical and patristic type of Catholicism which Newman revived at Oxford was carried over into his life in the Oratory. This small autonomous elective republic appealed to him both as a collegiate life and as a centre of Christian mission, pastoral and intellectual, in the chaotically expanding cities of Victorian England.

Dom Placid Murray, a Benedictine of Glenstal Abbey in Ireland, for whom this work has been a labour of love for twenty years, prefaces the papers with a perceptive and illuminating study of "Newman the Priest", showing the continuity between his Anglican and his Catholic ministry. He draws from the Anglican writings Newman's pastoral aims, his Eucharistic teaching and his practice of prayer, before showing how these principles were not discarded but developed during his life as a priest of the Oratory. Newman could ask for no better interpreter, for although Dom Placid loyally defends life under vows, he understands Newman's choice of the unvowed community, whose members are free to leave if they cannot agree together. It was Fr. Murray who unearthed and deciphered Newman's earliest notes on the Oratory, made in Rome in 1847, the Santa Croce paper which he prints as an appendix, and he makes use of this to show how Newman grasped the essentials of the institute, and even guessed from his study of its history the sort of troubles likely to arise from its "unarmed weaponless state" long before Fr. Faber and his enthusiasts had joined it.

The papers consist chiefly of addresses given by Newman to his nascent community, some in the form of historical studies sent from Ireland during the difference with the London Oratory in 1855-56. Of special interest is one dealing with the departure of Fr. Dalgairns who, for all his zeal, was a disruptive influence because he would not submit to the actual community in Birmingham, sure that he alone had the right idea of what an Oratory should be. With delicacy and shrewdness Newman explained the situation to his discouraged little group and justified their continuance in their own way of following St. Philip Neri. It is such psychological penetration which keeps Newman's informal writings alive and relevant today. Another instance is the draft of a sermon preached in 1854 at the profession, in the Visitation Order, of Marianne Bowden, daughter of Newman's oldest friend, whom he had baptized and guided through life. He does not contrast marriage and virginity but shows that vowed virginity can be a kind of marriage: a special personal relationship with Christ, based on faithful love . . .

In his excellent introduction, written with such calm clarity and [illegible] Dom Placid draws attention to the liturgical character of Newman's sermons at St. Mary's and gives his own arrangement which will make a useful selected volume, a publication now. He admits that the Catholic Church of the day [illegible] was little scope for such [illegible] but he does not mention the Sermon *Notes* published by the Oratory in 1913. Scrappy as these are, they show how Newman continued to teach doctrine by means of the Church's year, adapting himself to his audience of Birmingham [illegible] workers. Incidentally, it is [illegible] to note that Fr. Murray [illegible] that though Newman did not [illegible] or preach on social conditions [illegible] was aware of them, and gave [illegible] reason to the Pope for his [illegible] the Oratory in 1847, the opposite [illegible] political power would increase [illegible] come into the hands of the [illegible] towns, because he saw the [illegible] what we now call a team [illegible] based on a local centre. That [illegible] chose it as suitable for such [illegible] gentlemen was not snobbishness [illegible] a recognition of the needs of [illegible] cated men used to considerable [illegible] sonal freedom. It did not [illegible] attention to the poor; one [illegible] dum records his decision to [illegible] hearing parish confessions [illegible] congenial duty) after the [illegible] university fiasco. He continued [illegible] he was eighty and a cardinal.

These papers are the [illegible] Newman's experience as [illegible] they are not private, like the [illegible] printed in *Autobiographical Writings*, yet they are intensely personal: the unmistakable voice speaks in the hastiest misspell, [illegible] there been so *musical* a [illegible] writer since Donne? And [illegible] was so rooted in the [illegible] Christians of many traditions [illegible] find in him the wisdom of [illegible]

AMERICAN BOOKS
reviewed and advertised in
THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
may be obtained from the following bookshops

Blackwell's
Broad Street,
Oxford.

Haigh & Hochland Ltd.
399-401 Oxford Road,
Manchester 13.

H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd.
136 Gower Street,
P.O. Box 66, London,
W.C.1. (01-387 4282)

Leicester University Bookshop
Mayor's Walk,
Leicester, LE1 7RD.
(Tel.: Leicester 28514.)

Dillon's University Bookshop
1 Malet Street, London, W.C.1
(01-636 1577)
We care for people who care about books

Protégés of the great powers

ER LAQUEUR:
Struggle for the Middle East
Soviet Union and the Middle
1958-68.
Routledge and Kegan Paul.

E BEAUFRE:
Suez Expedition 1956
lated by Richard Barry.
Faber and Faber. £2.

Soviet Union's Middle East since 1955 has been a classic ide of how a great power can friends and influence people. ther Laqueur shows in his *The le for the Middle East*, the n leaders have been able to advantage of a number of rable circumstances to establish close links with most of the Arab countries. They have been able to use the opportunity ded by the détente with the d States to make considerable s in their relations with Turkey and Iran. Indeed, the path was so easy that the word ggle" in Professor Laqueur's seems something of an exaggeration. The United States and Britad few cards to play, whereas Soviet Union, unhampered by perial past or dependence on e East oil or close ties with had an obvious community ests with anyone anxious to n the Western position in the

Professor Laqueur has some interesting things to say about the Russide of the story. He describes ps by which official ideology adapted to allow cooperation bourgeois, nationalist governs, rather than with local comst parties. He gives facts and s (although unfortunately not s with their sources) about the et Union's military assistance economic aid. He analyses the ge in strategic thinking which the presence of Russian warin the Mediterranean from wards. Meanwhile, additional evidence is provided in an ent appendix full of relevant ents by Russian and other s.

In so, numerous questions ch. Why was Moscow so ready ate an almost monthly warson Syria's southern border February 1966? Did the Russally believe that Nasser and her Arab leaders were satisfied the status quo with Israel the Six Day War? What was ht of Soviet policy at the d Nations in the late summer 67? But these are all matters which no other Western d'ar may wiser.

It is when Professor Laqueur comes to the Arab side that his account is less good. In part this stems from an attempt to analyse Middle East events from afar. As a result, too much credence is placed on information found in local newspapers or monthly radio broadcasts. The Iraqi, Selim Fakhri, is not a communist, as the Beirut paper *Al Anwar* maintained; the much-advertised Yemeni Royalist claim to have shot down a plane with a Russian pilot was later found to have been manufactured for them by their American public relations adviser. A more serious drawback follows from the way in which Professor Laqueur is sometimes reduced to explaining the actions of Arab governments in terms of the psychology of their leaders or of the simple desire of a party like the Baath to stay in power. It makes little sense to attempt to describe Egyptian foreign policy in terms of a Nasser who is "persistent, clever, but lacking real wisdom and foresight" and who "grossly overestimated the strength of his country". Such explanations rarely explain anything; at best they are no substitute for an analysis of policy-making based on a detailed assessment of a country's situation in terms of its economic and military power, its government's sources of popular support, and its short and medium range interests. Furthermore, an analysis of this type would have allowed Professor Laqueur to avoid such obvious errors as his assertion that the Syrian economy has "declined" under the rule of the Baath or that Egypt might have intervened during the Congo crisis "on behalf of" the Soviet Union.

A final difficulty which Professor Laqueur, in common with every other writer on the modern Middle East, has to face derives from the fact that any work of recent history runs the risk of being overtaken by events. Had he written the book a year later, no doubt he would have had more to say about the Soviet attitude to the Palestine liberation movement. He would also have been in a better position to answer some of his own questions about the effect of the Six Day War on the Soviet Union's relations with Egypt. It is now two and a half years since June 1967 and, so far, the Egyptian government has been able to contain all outward manifestations of popular resentment against the presence of so many Russian advisers. Again, the Soviet Union's action in starting talks with the United States last spring is a positive example of Moscow's anxiety to keep the whole situation in the Middle East under control. After all the easy years when they had no interests in the area to defend, the Russian leaders must now face many of the problems which come from direct involvement in the affairs of smaller nations. But the events of the past twelve months provide little evidence that these are, as yet, beyond their power to manage.

André Beaufre's book *The Suez Expedition 1956* is another account of that last twitch of authority by the previous pair of great power protectors of the Middle East, Britain and France. General Beaufre, who was the French task force commander at Port Said, provides a spirited account of the way in which the ill-fated military intervention was both planned and, for a single day, executed. He also underlines one of the obvious conclusions to be drawn from the whole affair: that the use of force can only succeed if it takes place within the right political context. This is wisdom. What is not is his assertion, thirteen years after the event, that the headquarters of the Algerian revolution were in Cairo and that, if the French wished to stay in Algeria, Nasser must go. Like so many others, General Beaufre continues to be obsessed with the personality of Egypt's President.

—the anti-tank ditch between them

D. A. FARNIE:
East and West of Suez
860pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £8 8s.

HUGH J. SCHONFIELD:
The Suez Canal in Peace and War 1869-1969
214pp. Vallentine, Mitchell. 38s.

The hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 has come and gone with little more fanfare than that which marked the centenary of the death of Berlioz or the birth of Gandhi. No doubt this has much to do with the fact that the once great international waterway has now been reduced to a mere anti-tank ditch separating Egyptian and Israeli forces. But it may also be that the subject is no longer of such overwhelming interest to Englishmen. Who today would agree with Lord Hinchingbrooke's 1956 assertion that "The Suez Canal and the area surrounding it are in some essential sense part of the United Kingdom"?

Yet, if passions have really died down, might this not be just the time to take another look at the whole business? There have been books about the canal by the dozen but none which has attempted to assess its role in the economic and political history of Britain and Egypt, not to speak of all the other countries in Asia, Africa, and Europe which were affected by its construction. This is certainly the aim of D. A. Farnie's massive *East and West of Suez*. Unhappily it contains too many flaws to allow it to become the standard work on the subject.

To begin with, although the author has read voluminously, he seems to have neglected some of the most vital sources. It may be that he, like a number of other historians, was refused access to the records of the Canal Company itself, but there is something eccentric about his attempt to describe such events as Disraeli's purchase of the Khedive's shares or Salisbury's decision to concentrate British attention on the defence of Suez rather than the Straits without reference to the Foreign Office records. Altogether, he seems to prefer the esoteric to the orthodox. The Burtons, Isobel and Richard, are mentioned several times as a source, while Robinson and Gallagher's important *Africa and the Victorians* is referred to only once, and then during a discussion of the 1956 crisis.

Second, *East and West of Suez* suffers from some very odd historical opinions. Arabi was "more an *alim* than a soldier"; news of Hicks Pasha's defeat led the British cabinet to decide to establish "a strong personal government in Khartoum like that of Rajah Brook of Sarawak"; "Arab nationalism was religious rather than ethnic in origin". Again, Mr. Farnie often prefers the trivial to the essential as an explanation, as when he asserts that the English tea planters in Assam became the backbone of the opposition to Ripon's liberal policies "because they lacked any official position and derived their status from their colour alone". Surely the basic reason was that the success of their plantations depended on a very strict control over Indian labour?

Most important of all, Mr. Farnie is clearly unwilling to draw any conclusions. He mentions the work of historians like Sabry and others who assert that the Canal has brought Egypt nothing but harm, without ever giving his own opinion. His discussion of the effect of the opening of the canal on world trade is marked by the absence of any rigorous analysis of the advantages to particular shipping lines or particular groups of manufacturers or cultivators in terms of costs: as a result the reader is left very much in the dark about its special influence on, say, agricultural production in India or Iraq.

Finally, his attempt at an overall evaluation is confined to two contradictory sentences, several hundreds of pages apart. In one place he writes of the canal as "the greatest technical change in the history of ocean shipping since the voyage of da Gama"; while he later describes as "overvalued" the judgment that "the opening of the canal had ushered in a new era in the history of shipping".

In addition there are severe shortcomings of method. The book would undoubtedly have been easier to read and to understand if Mr. Farnie had not stuck so rigidly to his plan of telling the story of the canal in chronological order. As it is, many of the chapters contain a whole jumble of information about different topics which would have been better dealt with in separate sections. Furthermore, there are only three tables in some 750 pages of a text crammed full of statistics of every kind, while little help can be obtained from an appendix which fails to provide any data about such vital matters as the proportion of ships using the canal which belonged to each of the major maritime nations.

Nevertheless, *East and West of Suez* contains many good things. It is a vast compendium of information. Its author must have read almost every European newspaper and journal which ever printed an article about the canal, and in it one can find anything from a description of Ibsen's reaction to the opening ceremony in 1869 to a detailed account of the way in which the new waterway exercised a profound influence over the type of ship produced in England and elsewhere. Historians of Egypt will be particularly interested in what Mr. Farnie has to say about the way in which Ismail tried to reassert Egyptian control over the canal: others will learn much about such historical paradoxes as the reasons why English engineers were so quick to condemn the canal while English shipowners were so quick to make use of it.

H. J. Schonfield's *The Suez Canal in Peace and War* is an altogether lighter work. An enlarged version of a book first published in 1952, its main purpose is to give a brief account of the international context. There is little about the canal itself: and what there is is marked by an almost completely uncritical acceptance of the company position. De Lesseps is a man of "untiring patience and unfailing humour"; no mention is made of the entirely justified criticisms aroused by Napoleon III's 1864 arbitration between company and government; the terms offered for a renewal of the concession in 1908 are described as "very favourable to Egypt". Mr. Schonfield is also very misleading about Britain's policy towards German shipping caught in the canal in August, 1914, and the only villains of his piece are the Italians who, among other things, are supposed to have been "the brains as well as the purse behind many of the Egyptian political agitators" between 1924 and 1936. This is hardly history.

The two books under review prompt one final reflection. Perhaps a history of the canal which does real justice to its role in world affairs is beyond the compass of any one man. As Mr. Farnie's book amply demonstrates, the sheer volume of reading required is enormous. But, more than this, if the analysis is to be complete, its author must also be not only an economist and a specialist in international affairs but also a diplomatic, legal and military historian with a detailed knowledge of events over a hundred years in three continents. Until such a polymath appears we must content ourselves with works of more limited scope.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MICROFORM
Now available in microform to coincide with the Dickens Centenary are the original manuscripts and proofs annotated in the author's hand of most of the major novels, now in the Forster Collection at the Victoria & Albert Museum. These include David Copperfield, Bleak House, Dombey & Son and Little Dorrit. Details of the above and of letters of Charles Dickens now available in microform from:
Micro Methods Ltd.
East Ardsley, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

America's Most Influential Literary and Political Journal
The New York Review of Books
is on sale
In Sussex
Sussex University Bookshop,
Falmer, Brighton

6 NEW ADDITIONS
to
THE SUNDAY TIMES
Guide to Shakespearean Characters series—
See p. 33
The Sunday Times Colour Magazine
THIS WEEK

TWO IMPORTANT SOURCE BOOKS
ON DUTCH CULTURAL HISTORY
Uitgeest Verschenen.
GERRAARDT BRANDT & REYER
HANSLO:
PIETER CORNELISZOON
HOOFT 'DEEZ VERMAARDE
JAAR' 1581/1647
BEWERKTE EN UITGEGEVEN DOOR W. HELLINGA EN
P. TUYNMAN
Met 1 portr. ingenaald (32 × 20 cm) DFL. 10,—
Grondige uitgave van Brandt's Beschrijving van Hooft's leven, de lijkrede die Reyer Anslo hield bij Hooft's begrafenis en het gedicht "Muiden in Rou" van Reyer Anslo, aangevuld met Prof. Dr. W. Hellinga, voorzitter Rijks P. C. Hooft-stichting, en P. Tuynman, secretaris van de P. C. Hooft-commissie.
Hierbij kondigen wij aan:
P. C. Hooft: Opera Omnia (zijnde de verzamelde werken voor-over deze tot het midden van de achttiende eeuw in druk zijn verschenen.
Bewerkt door W. Hellinga en P. Tuynman
Folio, 2 delen, quarto, 9 delen
Intekenprijs DFL. 1000,—
na 1 juni 1970 DFL. 1400,—
Pieter Cornelis Hooft: Werken, waer van eenige noyt voor deesen gedruckt zijn. Reproduktie-uitgave van de editie Amsterdam, J. Colom, 1630
Opnieuw bijeengezeteld door Dr. H. Bonger
4 delen folio Intekenprijs DFL. 850,—
Bestelling plus prijsopgave verzoeken wij aan boekhandelaar of schrijf aan de uitgever:
UNIVERSITY PRESS AMSTERDAM
Keizersgracht 370 AMSTERDAM-1012 Telefoon 020-22 46 56
The Netherlands

The relative absolute

LESLIE DEWART :
The Foundations of Belief
526pp. Burns and Oates. £3 10s.

Professor Leslie Dewart's book *The Future of Belief*, published a few years ago, was a widely acclaimed and controversial study of what the publisher's blurb rightly called "the relationship of man's secular consciousness to his Christian faith". The Canadian professor of theology refused to speak of God in terms of "being"; he insisted that God was to be known as "presence" in his world and to men. In consequence, he was severely criticized by other Roman Catholic theologians and philosophers; recent reports in the press say that he was asked to disown the book and to refuse to authorize another edition—he declined to do this, although the reports stated that very high curial pressure from Rome was brought upon him.

In this large volume he re-states his case but supports it by arguments of a psychological, historical, linguistic, philosophical, and theological sort. He maintains that the true significance of belief in God, as Christians hold it, has been lost in too great dependence on, as well as use of, what he styles "the Hellenic-Western" philosophical schema. God is to be seen as "self-relating" and "self-giving", not as "being". Professor Dewart urges that St. Thomas did what he could to liberate the concept of God from Greek thought in its epistemological and ontological stress, but was only partly successful. It is now the task of sound Christian theological philosophy (a phrase he prefers to the more common Roman "fundamental theology", the Protestant "philosophy of religion", or the modern "philosophical theology") to carry on what St. Thomas started. Thus Christian belief in God can work towards an "evolution" which will be based upon the philosophical foundations that this faith itself demands.

Aquinas indeed did much to modify the conventional Greek theological patterns, Professor Dewart claims, but he did not fully accomplish the task and "the later Church has lacked sufficient philosophical creativity to complete the philosophical revolution which Thomas began". Atheism appeared—in modern times it has declared some of the factors which make possible the new approach by denying the Greek conception of fate, by asserting the historical nature of "being", and by revising the notion of knowledge. In a brilliant chapter Professor Dewart analyses the "breakdown", as he styles it, and provides a critique of Gilson and Maritain.

What we require, he urges, is a recognition of man as "consciously self-evolving" in an evolving universe, where truth is not the adequation of mind to reality, but the relationship of man to the historical and existential situation in which he finds himself. This can lead to a concept of God not as "being" but as love or self-giving, in relationship with an evolving cosmos and man's reflexive selfhood, in which "God not only gives new life but gives *himself*". Religion is "not the means to attain to God; it is not the means to become united with a reality from which we were separated at the outset". Rather, "it is the evolving expression of our evolving consciousness of God . . . the ever-developing, ever-growing meaning of the reality of man in his self-creating existence in the presence of God".

Christian faith will then be enabled to "learn to abide by the consequences of its own revolutionary ferment upon the human race", with a radically different stance for man in relationship with the world and experience. The consequences for our notion of salvation (now seen as a capacity to "discharge the final and total responsibility in which I am placed"); of prayer and worship ("the response of man's responsibility . . . made possible by the prior, creative responsibility of God"); and of the Church ("declericalized" so that it becomes the integrated society of the faithful grounded upon social relations and marked by flexible structures), are spelled out in a closing chapter.

God is "relative to creatures precisely because his reality makes all being real"; hence "to love God is to live in function of the awareness . . . that man is not, never has been, and above all, never will be, alone in or even with the world", since Yahweh "never withdraws himself or his presence and thus will always remain related to us".

The main emphases in Professor Dewart's book have been sketched because only in this fashion can one grasp the genuinely radical nature of his proposals. Yet the argument is essentially Christian and Catholic. The mystery of God is maintained; only one mode of stating it is denied. What is surprising is that the author did not see (or at least does not indicate) the close parallels with the insights of contemporary North American "process thought"; nor does he refer to the way in which Whitehead and his modern disciples have sought to provide a conceptuality which will make possible (and perhaps offer a more satisfactory philosophical context for) his rejection of "being" as appropriate to God, his recognition of absolute relativity in God, and his stress on man's freedom in responsibility and decision. Furthermore, for the non-Roman Catholic, the discussion of the Thomist position can seem unnecessary and too detailed, although for Dewart such an approach was doubtless necessary and by no means too precise.

One may doubt whether this new volume will satisfy Professor Dewart's traditionalist critics. But the very thoroughness of his treatment, his obvious Christian faith, and his profound concern for communication with the secular mind, can only make others feel that he is a Christian philosophical theologian whose views must be studied—and also reckoned with. Some of his readers will wish that he expressed himself in less technical language, but those who work through the more than five hundred pages of close reasoning will value his contribution. Even those who do not accept his conclusions will rejoice in his splendid combination of openness of mind and deep Christian conviction—*o si sic omnes*. May we now ask from Professor Dewart a short, popular statement of his views, so that they may be made available to those without his technical and historical knowledge?

The mythic past

MIRCEA ELIADE :
The Quest : History and Meaning in Religion
180pp. University of Chicago Press £2 5s.

Mircea Eliade is perhaps the best-known living exponent of the history of religions. This last phrase is somewhat a substitute for "the comparative study of religion", for the latter title has fallen rather on evil days, for several reasons. First, it has tended to be used as shorthand for the study of non-Christian religions, and this is not logical. Secondly, comparisons have been odious, sometimes enshrining an initial theological position which is not of itself scientific. Thirdly, the study of religions is only in part cross-cultural or comparative.

However, since he wrote his great works, one on yoga and one on shamanism, Eliade has become increasingly preoccupied with comparisons and the cross-cultural collection of data, notably since he went to Chicago. To some degree his later interests have been determined by the earlier concerns of this polymath, much-writing Rumanian. Before the war he embarked not merely on oriental studies but also on the writing of novels. He was an important literary figure, even when young, in right-wing Rumania; he expressed a certain nostalgia for the mythic lore of the peasantry, even though he had transcended it. In this respect he had analogies to the *narodnik*. He was and is preoccupied by the problem of time, and the terrible transition from archaic cyclical time, as felt in peasant and in eastern cultures, to the linear historical time of Western culture, as influenced by Judaeo-Christian eschatology.

The present volume is a set of essays, mostly published be[...] revised and supplemented ; [...] deal to a great extent with [...] logical issues in the histor[...] gions. It cannot be said that [...] very clear, either here or el[...] about what he is attempting. Essays such as those on com[...] myth and sacred history, [...] geography and eschatolog[...] tion and religious dualis[...] and synthesize data from [...] cultures in an undoubtedly [...] ing way. Also of great inte[...] Eliade's comments on the hi[...] the history of religions. But [...] position remains a little o[...] unfortunately so, seeing th[...] study of religions needs grea[...] in method and assumption [...] terbalance the obscurities a[...] grindings of the past.

Roughly, Eliade seems [...] saying this : that the histo[...] religions is not playing a sa[...] central role in the intellectual [...] With the transition to the ne[...] fulness, the archaic mod[...] thought and myth-making [...] be interpreted creatively [...] modern world, before they [...] or submerged. Such an int[...] tion—a creative hermeneutic [...] calls it—will illuminate an[...] the subconscious mythic [...] in modern culture bet[...] the whole nature of ma[...] ligious past. Modern man [...] come to terms with this. To [...] pose Eliade's thesis: man is [...] a naked ape but also [...] archaist. He raises importan[...] tions here.

But the trouble is that [...] contrast is simplistic, his [...] Jungianism dubitable and his [...] dology unexplained. That [...] prevent him from scattering [...] widely. If Eliade had not ex[...] would have been fruitful [...] invented him.

For a practical theology

ERNST KASEMANN :
New Testament Questions of Today
Translated by W. J. Montague.
305pp. S.C.M. Press. £2 10s.

Readers of the earlier selection of Professor Käsemann's articles, *Essays on New Testament Themes*, will welcome this much larger collection. It includes almost all the contents of the second volume of *Exegetische Versuche und Besinnungen*. The scope of interests is impressive, ranging from more technical topics to problems of contemporary church life.

The title essay opens with pointed criticisms of present tendencies in scholarship: the growing gulf between fruitful knowledge and the fearsome process of conceiving useless hypotheses"; "the flood of monographs and the ever-increasing number of specialist periodicals" threatening to make the international character of scholarship into "a pest"; the losing battle of independent judgment with the wilderness of paper. This expresses a feeling of bewilderment shared by many others.

Turning to the ecclesiastical scene in Europe, Käsemann thinks that the churches are "in danger of becoming a publicly recognized, nature reserve set apart in the midst of the technical, social, and political world". It is the task of theology to confront this situation, by no means confined to the continent of Europe; but unfortunately a gulf has developed between systematic theology and New Testament exegesis, and Käsemann discusses the need for a closer interrelation of the two.

"Blind Alleys in the 'Jesus of History' controversy" is here published for the first time, and in it Käsemann discusses the continuation of the old type of "Life of Jesus" study and, rather misleadingly, selects Joachim Jeremias for special attention as its most significant representative. Since, however, Käsemann is concerned with methodology and its implications for systematic theology, he leaves out of account Jeremias's well-known historical and exegetical studies, and concentrates on a short work which has appeared in slightly varying forms. It should be pointed out that the definitive English version of this work was published in the United States in 1964 (revised 1965) under the title, *The Problem of the Historical Jesus*.

Käsemann, who in 1953 initiated the "new quest" among Bultmann's pupils, puts the primitive kerygma above everything else. We can find a Jesus behind it, but we know the tradition about him only through the kerygma which has absorbed and worked upon it. Jeremias, on the other hand, regards study of the historical Jesus and his message as the central task of New Testament scholarship, and distinguishes between Jesus's gospel and the Church's kerygma as, respectively, call and response. It is hard to envisage any reconciliation between these attitudes.

There follow eleven studies of a variety of topics, including the well-known article on "Sentences of Holy Law in the New Testament", a long investigation of the prologue to the Fourth Gospel, and six papers devoted to Paul. The last two papers, originally delivered as lectures, are of wider and more practical interest. The author describes them as a confrontation with "pietism". This means that they are directed to contemporary Protestantism in Germany; but they contain much that is applicable elsewhere. The first discusses the burning issue of biblical interpretation, and defends a theology determined by historical criticism as far from irrelevant to the Church in a situation in which community and theology have grown apart. Having for fifteen years been a pastor of a congregation, Käsemann commands just as attentive a hearing as when he is dealing with questions of theology and exegesis. Both in this address and in the next, on theologians and laity, there is much sharp and outspoken criticism of many Christians as passive members who belong to a religious fellowship as if it were a club, a trade union or a political party. Not that the Church can be expected to be perfect. "Tensions are part of life even in Christianity, and only dead Christians stop annoying each other."

Enough has been said, even within the limits of a short review, to show the high value of this stimulating and often provocative volume. It will enhance the author's reputation in the English-speaking world, even where there is legitimate ground for disagreement on some theological issues.

Integrating factor

WILLIAM STRAWSON :
Teachers and the New Theology
152pp. Epworth Press. 30s.

The clergy, whether in academic work or in parishes, know about the new theology in its various expressions, even if not all of them accept it. But many of them, as well as those who teach religious education in the schools of the country, are puzzled about what it may imply, even demand, in respect to the communication of Christianity to boys and girls. How can one teach young people the meaning of Christian faith and action in the light of such radical questioning and such serious re-conception of basic elements in the tradition we have inherited?

Dr. Strawson's short book is one of the most satisfactory answers to this question that we have had in some time. Its value is much greater than its size might suggest. For in 150 pages the author has managed to compress an enormous amount of material, touching on practically every aspect of the new theology and with a sure hand illuminating everything he touches. What is more, his practical suggestions at the end of each chapter will be helpful to any teacher or pastor who must instruct the young. One might have expected, in such small compass, a superficial treatment; instead, one finds a discussion in depth and an insistence on the need to face the issues.

Young people these days, Dr. Strawson points out, are living in the real world. All the great theological problems, from the existence of God and the presence of evil in the world down to the question of behaviour in terms of Christian principles of love and justice, are brought to their attention, even if most of the time in very non-technical ways. It is [...] absurd and unrealistic to lea[...] gious education in schools, [...] ever sort, without full recogn[...] this fact. And the new theolog[...] its moral consequences, bea[...] every one of these problems, [...] ren will be helped, not hinde[...] teaching which is aware [...] theology.

Furthermore, Dr. Strawso[...] bines great sympathy with [...] theology (especially in its [...] on a different conception of [...] new way of looking at th[...] and work of Christ, and [...] modern approach to th[...] which the word "sin" den[...] profound loyalty to the dee[...] of the Christian tradition [...] ture, historical thought, and [...] experience. He remarks that [...] respects the new theology [...] *new* after all; it is the old [...] faith in "God as Love" [...] Jesus, stated in an idiom [...] from much of the meaning [...] today) language of a past [...] he wants is to help you[...] come to an understanding [...] the Christian position rea[...] it is phrased in a way th[...] sense to them.

One of the best thing[...] valuable book is its [...] demand that religious edu[...] seen, not as a sort of ext[...] coating added to other [...] taught in schools, but as th[...] ing and interpretative [...] respects and uses other [...] the curriculum; hence, reli[...] cation will be both more [...] and more humble than [...] been the case. This is th[...] book that parish priests, [...] schools, and parents w[...] whom they wish to raise [...] tian faith will find helpful [...] a large sale and a respect[...]

[C]onstitutional weaknesses

[...] WHEELER :
[...] Impeachable Source
[...] Collins. 30s.

[...]RD STARNES :
[...] paper War
[...] Hutchinson. 25s.

[...] *Impeachable Source* treats [...]y the activities of an [...]ing" African state, Gulanda, [...]ntres sympathetically on one Nokwe, who is described as [...] drawn up the Gulanese con[...]n in a Lyons tea shop. The [...] satirizes without success those [...] satire itself should perhaps [...]nesty for long service to the British diplomats and British [...]l types. Against the repre[...]es of the Western Left and [...]A, respectively, Mr. Wheeler [...]es more animus, though [...] he sees the American's sins as [...] against prose rather than [...]ity, and the speech of the [...] man throughout is public [...]s American, a porridge of [...]logese and ingratiation.

[...] Wheeler has limited preten[...] This is a light novel, with [...] silliness, unfunny comic [...] a melancholy joke at a [...] party, together with a weak[...]or epigrams, which give the [...]sion of having been put in [...]rds. But if it cannot go into [...]s with Anthony Burgess's [...] *of State* it is blessedly [...]tious and it has at least [...] President Nokwe—"Nasty [...]phs will be printed in those [...] left wing weeklies . . . there [...] a small meeting in Trafalgar [...]. Atrocity stories I anticipate [...], indeed I am all set to spread [...]yself."

[...]ribed as a journalist employed by the Scripps Howard press, and—more ominously—as intending to use his background in writing future books, the author of *The Flypaper War* has written a piece bad enough to win prizes.

Upon a perfectly sound and tolerable plot which describes the consequences of an American lady promoting the shares of an oil company with rights in a dry shaikhdom, Mr. Starnes has imposed his style, which is that of Edgar Wallace under stress, and his political views, which seem to be roughly those of Graham Greene. Mr. Starnes favours a kind of King Kong prose, swinging from cliché to cliché alighting only to beat heavily on his chest—

> Her breasts were great soft pink melons where he now buried his face trying to breathe youth into his lungs.
>
> . . . for a long moment silence hung unchallenged in the desert night.
>
> . . . it became more than a murmur now: it was a restive stirring, an angry obligato imposed on lifeless heat-punished air.
>
> Her nostrils flared with anticipated pleasure.

To this sort of style Mr. Starnes adds a quantity of local colour, some rather revolting violence, two or three narrations of the sexual act, and a reference to the protagonist's genitalia on at least every fourth page of the book.

Returning point

ALEXIS LYKIARD :
Strange Alphabet
223pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 30s.

A young expatriate Greek returns after a childhood spent in England, to the country of his birth. It is a voyage of discovery: he wants to find out what Greece might mean to him; he wants to resolve the mystery of his father's death during the Civil War. However, the Fascist coup forces upon him circumstances which change the nature of his voyage: he begins, at last, to discover himself.

The plot of Alexis Lykiard's book really turns upon an event—the coup—which takes up surprisingly little space in the narrative and although it is understood that the Colonels' take-over is intended to be catalytic rather than central, there is a noticeable imbalance between the effect it has on the lives of characters who *are* central and the speed with which it is dismissed as a physical event. This is made more evident by the attention to detail afforded to the hero's sex-life. Not a fault in itself, of course, but Michael Klissouras simply cannot pass up any woman who comes within groping distance. A couple of secretaries on the boat; his cousin; his aunt; the notches on his headboard multiply. It's a tendency to be found in the heroes of Mr. Lykiard's previous books—and the descriptions haven't changed much either: ". . . her nipples like pencil stubs were scrawling sexual cliches on his chest". After which everything is described in terms of melting, exploding, dissolving or burning until the whole thing begins to sound more like some natural catastrophe than an encounter involving human beings.

[H]eads and headlines

[...]L SUEIRO :
[...] de corteza
[...] Madrid: Alfaguara.

[...]eiro belongs to the Ferlosio-[...]olo generation of Spanish [...]ts whose creative impetus [...] largely to have petered out. [...] few of them are over forty. [...]ecent article, Sr. Sueiro has sug[...] that this is because they have [...] frustrated by their own paro[...]m. A decade of novels about [...]blems of present-day Spain, of [...]ted social realism, of address[...] limited public of people who [...] their preoccupations, and [...]has it got them? The prob[...] continue to exist, almost un[...]ed, while at a time when out[...] exciting things have been [...]ing to the novel in Spanish, [...] the country prose fiction seems [...] worked itself into a blind [...]

[...]eiro's own initial reaction to [...]is was to abandon fiction and [...] *arte de matar*, a long, seri[...]ocumented study of capital [...]ment. Unlike all his previous [...]and that of most of his con[...]ries, it could have been writ[...] virtually any country. It was [...]ed by both critics and pub[...].

[...] he has returned to the novel, [...] a bold and impressive at[...] break out of the blind alley. [...] nothing particularly Spanish [...] *Corte de corteza* either, except [...]guage, which is still Sr. Sueiro's [...] unadorned but by no means [...]lative prose, though used [...] service of a new style. The [...]bout a brain transplant, and [...] questions of identity and [...] are explored thoughtfully [...] much sophistication when [...] body of conformist, org[...] David Davis walks out [...] hospital with the brain of [...] intellectual rebel Adam in [...] to pick up the threads of [...] as you be (who ?) can. But [...] story is, it is only [...] Sr. Sueiro's [...] frightening us with a nightmare vision of the modern world. Set in the near future, in a country that happens to be America but could be any developed country in the second half of our century, the novel broods fearfully on things that are already with us. Sr. Sueiro used to be a professional journalist, and *Corte de corteza* is a civilized man's reaction to some of the headlines already provided by the world's press.

In fact the manner of mass-medium reporting permeates the entire structure and style of the novel in a thoroughly sinister way. Part of the explosive first chapter, where a modern madman starts shooting people at random from the roof of a high building (while car horns blare angrily because the bodies are blocking the traffic) takes the form of an attempt to get the story clear from a series of confusing press reports. The whole novel is often deliberately mystifying or incoherent. Hints are thrown out that the real truth is sometimes being withheld from us; there is even a suggestion buried in the first and last chapters that we may have been deceived all the time about why Adam got shot in the first place. Sr. Sueiro is clearly very worried indeed about the "communications industry" and its capacity for supplanting reality with the Image.

Automatism

UWE BRANDNER :
Drei Uhr Angst
136pp. Munich: Hanser. DM 7.80.

In a postscript Uwe Brandner says that *Drei Uhr Angst* is "an autobiographical, journalistic report about the time and the circumstances during which I wrote the book". To explain why he does not write conventional autobiography, he describes two scenes which, to him, sum up the disgust that he feels towards the world around him. A radio announcer introduces a Glenn Miller programme by saying that an army musician must not only be a good musician but also a good soldier. A restaurant manager fobs off his guests' justified complaints by "talking it over"—to Brandner a symbol of liberalism's inability to change the world.

Much of what Brandner puts down in the pages of this little book is neither fiction nor autobiography, but automatic writing. If we take him by his word and accept that the book was in fact written between the Thursday and the Saturday which "bracket its "action", we must infer that any tape-recorder left running for the same length of time in the same environment would have produced the same book. All you would have to do to bring the wordage down to 30,000 is to cut blindly and join at random. There is no attempt at plot, character, form or style. Random words are jotted down, chopped up into random paragraphs, and provided at random with the boldly printed words "P.S.", "Footnote" and "Annotation". In contrast to Brandner's previous book, *Innerungen*—which, in spite of its coquetry, its flirtation with every fashionable literary device, showed at least a certain knack for complex literary punning—*Drei Uhr Angst* is vacant to the point of inviting its reviewers to say so. "The only protest left open to the writer", says Brandner, "is to leave his paper blank."

With a writer of Brandner's intelligence this can only be meant quite deliberately to provoke the question: "Then why don't you?" And in fact, the only explanation left to the reader is that the book was a practical joke—a piece of literary bait tossed at the reader with the hint: "If you swallow this, fool, you're as dumb and disgusting as I find you and everything else on the face of this globe."

Recapitulations

YEVGENY ZAMYATIN :
We
Translated by Bernard Guilbert Guerney
285pp. Cape. 35s.

Zamyatin's famous anti-utopia, which was written in 1920, has never been published in Russia, but Russian editions appeared in the United States in 1952 and again in 1967. Our reviewer of the latter compared Zamyatin to George Orwell at some length, and commented: "It is a pity that no translation has been published in this country, and that the two English translations published in the United States are so difficult to get hold of and so unsatisfactory" (*TLS*, April 4, 1969).

Mr. Guerney's translation was first published in the American paperback *Anthology of Russian Literature in the Soviet Period* (1960), which has been obtainable in this country to some extent. It is better than Gregory Zilboorg's original translation of 1924, but it is not good, and it is a pity that a fresh translation was not made for this first edition of *We* to be published in Britain, half a century after it was written. Michael Glenny contributes a useful introduction, half of which is taken up by Zamyatin's remarkable letter to Stalin. There is also a bibliographical note, which is unfortunately incomplete; it includes Zamyatin's own story of the first publication of *We* in Russian—in Prague in 1927—but omits the different story given by the publisher himself, Marc Slonim, as recounted in the preface to the paperback edition of Zilboorg's translation (1959), which is also omitted.

HANS DIETER MULLER :
Press Power : A Study of Axel Springer
Translated by J. A. Cole
200pp. Macdonald. £2 2s.

Hans Dieter Müller "has succeeded in bringing alive the rise of an enterprising German from a middle-class background who started after the war with nothing but ingenuity and social and political ambitions, and who has succeeded in creating an empire in mass-communication and a near-monopoly unique in the free world". Herr Müller describes the background of the man who built up "a new type of popular journalism unknown in Germany" and subsequently a press monopoly which has caused "fear and anxiety among German politicians" (*TLS*, August 1, 1968).

"The English language edition has been edited with the approval of the author to eliminate certain details which were of purely German interest." Mr. Desmond Donnelly contributes a foreword—referring throughout to "Hans Dietrich [*sic*] Müller"—in which he poses the question whether it could happen here.

BERTRAND RUSSELL

18th May, 1872 –2nd Feb., 1970

ABC of Relativity
Authority and the Individual
The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell, Volumes I, II, and III
The Conquest of Happiness
Dear Bertrand Russell
Education and the Social Order
Has Man a Future ?
History of Western Philosophy
Impact of Science on Society
In Praise of Idleness and Other Essays
Marriage and Morals
New Hopes for a Changing World
On Education: Especially in Early Childhood
Power: A New Social Analysis
The Principles of Mathematics
Principles of Social Reconstruction
Roads to Freedom: Socialism, Anarchism and Syndicalism
Unpopular Essays
Why I am Not a Christian

Allen & Unwin

NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND
Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
Chairman: The Marquis of Normanby, M.B.E.

A NEW SERVICE
For many who, though not blind would be unable to read the left hand side of the illustration, books in large print, as shown on the right, are now available. This new service is in addition to the books in embossed type that we have been supplying to blind readers for more than 80 years.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
are urgently needed to maintain these services.

35 GREAT SMITH STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
(Registered under National Assistance Act, 1948)

Q and Francis Thompson

By F. G. Atkinson

A previously unpublished letter by Francis Thompson, found among the papers of the late Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, is interesting for the brief critical observations it contains, for the autobiographical glimpse it provides of Thompson's schooldays at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, and for its documentation of the poet's relationship with a critic who afforded him some of the few pleasures of his literary life.

Quiller-Couch was one of the first critics to express admiration for Thompson's poetry and, outside the Meynell circle, was virtually the sole champion of *New Poems* (1897). Thompson's published letters contain no reference to him, and the connexions between the two hitherto recorded by the poet's principal biographers relate exclusively to reviews. For permission to publish this letter I am grateful to Miss F. F. Quiller-Couch.

28 Elgin Avenue
Paddington W.

Dear Sir,

I shall be very pleased to be included in your *Anthology*, the distinction of which I cannot doubt. You are very welcome to use the *Mistress of Vision*, which is a favourite of my own – though not, my friends think, characteristic of me. Perhaps I cherish it for that very reason – because it is unique in my work, a mood not to be regained, as it was not forestalled. I feel and value the compliment of what you say about it; and I remember also that I have to thank you for a kind review of the book in which it appeared. The praise of one's fellow-craftsmen is the only praise for which one greatly cares, as it is the sparsest and hardest to win, and would be grateful were the writer less eminent than yourself.

I shall be much interested in the appearance of your book. Anthologies are always with us, but those of real distinction as rare as true aristocracy. Indeed, one may say we have but recently begun to eschew the customary compilation, in which the main items were as certain and traditional as the *Ménu* [*sic*] in a restaurant window, and few caterers possessed the courage to include—yet fewer to omit. When I was a lad at college, I remember with what exultation (being cut off from all but the most classically virtuous of the virtuous classics) I used to pounce – *sowse*, as the Elizabethans would say – upon any collection which ventured a poem or two outside the stock *repertoire* [*sic*]. To capture these I would hunt whole stale and blue-moulded volumes through. The lad of the present day has comparative honey of Hybla; but there is still possible achievement – much more than the sated and querulous critic thinks. Anthologies are limited only because brains are limited – *how* limited, woe is me! The musical-box is fitted with a more popular set of tunes – that is all: but what is wanted is something beyond this mere "up-to-dateness".

With all wishes for a success which I do not doubt in your case.

Believe me.
Yours sincerely.
Francis Thompson.

The letter is undated but was probably written some time during 1900. Clearly it is a reply to a request by Quiller-Couch for permission to reprint some of Thompson's poems in a forthcoming anthology. "The Mistress of Vision" was first used in this way by Quiller-Couch in *The Oxford Book of Victorian Verse*, but that was not published until 1912, and Thompson had died in 1907. The other "Q" anthology to include work by Thompson is *The Oxford Book of English Verse*, first published in November, 1900, and though "The Mistress of Vision" does not appear in this collection it seems likely that this letter is a reply to Quiller-Couch's request for permission to use material in *The Oxford Book of English Verse*, and that considerations of space compelled the editor to discard "The Mistress of Vision" in favour of the much shorter "The Poppy". Most of Quiller-Couch's correspondence with living poets in connexion with permissions for *The Oxford Book of English Verse* falls between April and October, 1900, so it seems reasonable to assign the above letter to this period, particularly since Thompson is known to have been living at 28 Elgin Avenue in July, 1900, from already published letters—such as one dated July 19 to Wilfred Meynell, quoted in Viola Meynell's *Francis Thompson and Wilfred Meynell* (London, 1952). The reference to Quiller-Couch's "kind review" is probably to his two-part review of Thompson's *New Poems* in *The Speaker* (May 29 and June 5, 1897): "Q" also devoted two of his *Daily News* causeries to Thompson's poetry on January 12 and 19, 1903, expressing particular enthusiasm for "The Mistress of Vision".

Providential

Mr. Bradford F. Swan, *The Providence Journal*'s discriminating commentator on books and the lively arts, is a Yale man and a trustee of the Yale Library Associates. Yale's holdings of Americana (especially perhaps Western Americana, with Pelion Beinecke piling on Ossa Coe) are substantial, indeed formidable. Mr. Swan therefore spoke with both authority and detachment when he recently asserted, roundly, that "the finest research library in the world for the study of American colonial history" is the John Carter Brown Library of Providence, R.I. When he went on to tell the readers of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* that "if they went to Europe and inquired of scholars there they would discover that it is probably the best known institution in Providence, and that its fame is indeed worldwide", the operative word is *scholars*; and the fact is that even among scholars the number who concern themselves with original sources in early American history, which is what J.C.B. provides in unexampled abundance, would turn out to be pitifully few.

The Bibliographical Society has, certainly, recognized the study of Americana as a special discipline (like, say, incunabula) by bestowing its Gold Medal on Wilberforce Eames (in 1929) and more recently on Dr. Lawrence Counselman Wroth, doyen of bibliographers in the United States and (conformably to Mr. Swan's thesis) Librarian Emeritus of J.C.B. itself. But beyond these rarefied areas British insouciance relegates such studies to the category of the provincial if not the arcane; rather as if Lord North were president of the Roxburghe Club.

It is not J.C.B.'s fault that its name, let alone its acronym, is not a household word among European scholars. Its librarian renders an annual report, printed with sober elegance in a blue-wrappered booklet, which has from time to time been noticed in *TLS* and of which those for 1965/6 and 1966/7 are before us: the latter formally desig[...] Thomas Adams as "Str[...] in commemoration of th[...] June, 1965, of "the [...] important collector of A[...] our time", who had been [...] of the Associates of J.C[...] early 1950s and from wh[...] collection, dispersed at [...] New York in seven sales d[...] 69, the library has bee[...] make a number of impo[...] chases.

In addition to these reg[...] ders Dr. Adams recently [...] under the title *Opportunitie[...] search*, an excellent guid[...] J.C.B.'s resources and ho[...] them. Also in 1968 there [...] lished a dazzling (to Am[...] catalogue of two retrosp[...] hibitions of the library's [...] one in Providence, the oth[...] Grolier Club of New York [...] bration of the twenty-fift[...] meeting of the Associate[...] Its title, *A Collection's Prog[...]* was inspired by the pr[...] orator of the day of Mr. [...] Sheldon Lewis, the Associ[...] chairman, whose book (*[...] Progress* (1951) remains on[...] two best autobiographical [...] of the development of a boo[...] tor. In addition to the weal[...] torical and bibliographical [...] tion to the 213 entries, th[...] tunity was taken to [...] the contributions made b[...] by a series of gif[...] rarians, from John Russel[...] (1853-1886) through Geo[...] ker Winship (1895-1915) [...] Wroth (1923-1957). As for t[...] family, from which the un[...] well as the library takes [...] there are today eleven Bro[...] among the Associates. [...] Nicholas Brown is a Fellow [...] University and a member of th[...] agement committee of J.C.B[...] the name of the founding [...] fitly carried on to the nex[...] tion by his son, Mr. Carte[...] who recently succeeded M[...] Walker as director of the [...] Gallery in Washington.

Mercator as calligrapher

A. S. OSLEY:
Mercator

A monograph on the lettering of maps, etc., in the sixteenth-century Netherlands with a facsimile and translation of his treatise on the italic hand and a translation of Ghim's *Vita Mercatoris*.
209pp. Faber and Faber. £8 10s.

Dr. Osley's researches have brought to light details of Mercator's life and time not found in Walter Ghim's *Vita Mercatoris*, including an account of an atlas bought in Amsterdam in 1967 which was probably put together by Mercator. The accent in this book, however, is on Mercator as a teacher and engraver of the italic hand.

Gherard Mercator (Gerhard Cremer) was born in 1512 in Rupelmonde, Flanders, and died in 1594 in Duisburg, where he had lived for many years. He attended a school run by a monastic community, the Brethren of the Common Life, where an emphasis was placed on members copying texts. This seems significant in view of his later interest in handwriting. He entered the University of Louvain in 1530, studying humanities and philosophy, and he also visited Antwerp, where he received instruction in engraving. By the age of twenty-four he had become a superb engraver, an outstanding calligrapher, and one of the leading scientific instrument makers of his time.

Mercator was a pupil of Gemma Frisius, the mathematician who described the method of elementary triangulation, and he, with Gaspar a Myrica, engraved the gores of Gemma's globe of about 1536. In time he established himself as the most learned geographer of his day and by his practice and influence he popularized the use of the italic letter in the cartography of north-west Europe. His celebrated *Mappa Mundi* of 1569, still widely remembered even by children as Mercator's Projection, served the mariner by enabling him to steer his course in straight lines over long distances.

The invention of italic script was credited to Niccolò Niccoli by the late B. L. Ullman, but he accepted the view that what Niccoli did was to incorporate the linking strokes of the medieval hand he had been taught as a youth into the revived Carolingian writing (Niccoli's italic is illustrated but by some mischance it is accredited to Poggio). Italic was helped on its way to become the superb *cancellaresca* cursive script of Arrighi by the force of speed and the writing of set italic book-hands and Papal briefs.

The current interest in italic handwriting, remarkable here and overseas, has caused the publication of facsimiles of many sixteenth-century writing-books. The most favoured is *La Operina* by Ludovico degli Arrighi (Vicentino), produced in Rome in 1522, for five versions of this attractive block-book have been printed in this century. Dr. Osley has previously edited and translated the *Essemplare di più sorti lettere* of G. F. Cresci, and now offers a facsimile of Mercator's treatise of 1540, *Literarum latinarum*, with a translation conveniently juxtaposed in the margins. This section of the book follows chapters on the origins of the italic hand; predecessors of Mercator; Mercator as a teacher and penman; and a long illustrated chapter which does justice to later engravers who also used the italic letter. Dr. Osley's comments show him to have a perceptive and analytical eye.

The instruction in *Literarum latinarum* is well organized, more detailed than in Arrighi's *La Operina*, and sensible. That Mercator in practice at times contradicted his teaching makes him seem very human.

The exemplars of the earliest writing-manuals were engraved in wood and consequently were pointed and sharp. So, too, are those of Mercator's treatise. But his cartographic lettering engraved on copperplate, involving a different technique, gives italic an elegance by the curved strokes and bends missing from the wood-engravings. The numerous illustrations (sixty in addition to the facsimile) show the progress of Mercator's engraved cartographic lettering from being a close imitation of handwriting, with connecting strokes, to a style excellent in its own right and appropriate for maps: the inscriptions are clear, regular, fluent, and enlivened by discrete flourishes.

This large book is a fine example of typographic design and will be valued as such. Geographers, cartographers, calligraphers, and others concerned with the history of lettering will find the volume remarkable and authentic.

BOOKS FROM GERMANY
by mail order within 2-3 weeks payable in £. s. d., London Bank account
Please send your order to
Ursula von Kroeigk
Buchhandlung
Kurfürstendamm 203
Berlin 15 (British Sector)
this month's recommendation
Hölderlin works and letters
2 vols, cloth bound, £3. paperback 35s., including postage.

Lists

J.-P. DEVOS (Editor):
Description de L'Espagne par Jehan L'hermite et Henri Cock
135pp. Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N. Distributed by Parkers of Oxford. £3 12s. 6d.

It is difficult to discern the object of this publication. The information it contains, limited to lists of towns, bishoprics, orders of knighthood and royal revenues, has been available in print in one form or another since the early seventeenth century. The editor's introduction is dated Louvain 1961, and the printer's colophon, Dijon, June 25, 1969. No effort has been made to bring the annotation up to date by reference to the standard works of A. Domínguez Ortiz and J. Vicens Vives which have appeared in that interval, and to which this embryonic statistical survey of the Iberian peninsula in the last years of Philip II adds nothing of importance.

Paper-backs

Art
Graham Reynolds: *Constable: The Natural Painter*. (Evelyn, Adams and Mackay. 21s.)

Biography and Memoirs
Chips: The Diaries of Sir Henry Channon. Edited by Robert Rhodes James. (Penguin. 15s.) Bernard Kops: *The World is a Wedding*. (Mayflower. 6s.) Joachim Kramarz: *Stauffenberg*. (Mayflower. 6s.) Michael Macklem: *God Have Mercy: The Life of John Fisher of Rochester*. (Oberon Press. 19s.) A. F. Pollard: *Henry VIII*. (Cape. 18s.)

Drama and Cinema
David Halliwell: *K. D. Dufford hears K. D. Dufford ask K. D. Dufford how K. D. Dufford'll make K. D. Dufford*. (Faber. 9s.) Harry M. Geduld (Editor): *Film Makers on Film Making*. (Penguin. 7s.) Peter Terson: *The Apprentices*. (Penguin. 5s.) Peter Terson: *Zigger Zagger* and *Mooney and His Caravans*. (Penguin. 7s.)

Fiction
John Barth: *The Floating Opera*. (Penguin. 6s.) Chaim Bermant: *Berl Make Tea*. (Mayflower. 4s.) Rumer Godden: *Black Narcissus*. *The Lady and the Unicorn*. (Mayflower. 5s. each.) Neil M. Gunn: *The Serpent*. (Club Leabhar. 9s.) Rudyard Kipling: *The Light that Failed*. (Penguin. 5s.) Arthur Ransome: *Old Peter's Russian Tales*. (Dover. 19s.) Maggie Ross: *The Gasteropod*. (Penguin. 5s.) B. Traven: *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*. (Mayflower. 6s.) Vasilis Vassilikos: *Z*. (Sphere. 7s.)

History
W. H. G. Armytage: *A Social History of Engineering*. (Faber. 22s.) J. Christopher Herold: *The Age of Napoleon*. (Penguin. 12s.) Garrett Mattingly: *The Defeat of the Spanish Armada*. (Cape. 18s.) Roderick Nash: *Wilderness and the American Mind*. (Yale University Press. 17s. 6d.) *Records of [...] torian: Chapters from the Sh[...] Ssu-ma Ch'ien*. Translated b[...] Watson. (Columbia Univer[...] £2.) Frances A. Yates: *Th[...] Memory*. (Penguin. 25s.)

Literature and Criticism
Kenneth R. Andrews: *No[...] Mark Twain's Hartford Ci[...]* versity of Washington Press [...] rad Aiken: *Selected Poem[...]* University Press. 18s.) Leo [...] *Marcel Proust* (Oxford [...] Press. 18s.) Max Bluestone [...] man Rabkin (Editors): *S[...] Contemporaries*. (Prentice[...] Thomas Browne: *Selected[...]* Edited by Geoffrey Keynes. [...] Helen Storm Corsa: *Chauce[...]* sity of Notre Dame Press. [...] Fussell: *The Rhetorical [...] Augustan Humanism*. (Oxfo[...] sity Press. 18s.) Donald R. H[...] Christian K. Zacher (Edito[...] *Studies of Sir Gawain and [...] Knight*. (University of N[...] Press. 27s.) Neil D. Isaacs [...] A. Zimbardo (Editors): *Tolk[...] Critics*. (University of N[...] Press. 27s.) *The Poems of W[...] bar*. Edited by W. Mackay [...] (Faber. 16s.) John C. Meagher [...] *and Meaning in Jonson's [...]* (University of Notre Dame [...]

Politics and World Affairs
Lewis Chester, Godfrey H[...] Bruce Page: *An American [...]* (Penguin. 20s.) Florence [...] *Dictionary of Politics*. (Pe[...] J. William Fulbright: *The [...] of Power*. (Penguin. 6s.) Le[...] *Thoughts on Machiavelli*. [...] of Washington Press. 27s.) [...] Wrage and Barnet Baskerville [...] *Contemporary Forum*. (U[...] Washington Press. 36s.)

Science
Mary B. Hesse: *Models [...] gies in Science*. (Universi[...] Dame Press. 18s.) Jagjit Sing[...] *Cosmology*. (Penguin. [...])

Publishers and Distributors
Club Leabhar (Aberfeldy[...] ness), Dover (Constable), O[...] (Dobson), Princeton Univer[...] (Oxford University Press), U[...] of Notre Dame Press, U[...] Washington Press (America[...] Publishers Group).

[B]ooks [R]eceived

[...] WARD. *Investing in Georgian [...]* 160pp. Barrie and Jenkins. [...]5s.

[...] is something a little tiresome [...] the approach to the subject in [...] and other books in the same [...] —the suggestion that no one in [...] would be interested in it [...] he was reasonably sure of [...] a profit. Is it a trifle old-[...] to feel vaguely uncomfort-[...] at so mercenary a point of [...] It is perfectly true that any-[...] who bought good eighteenth-[...] glasses twenty or so years [...] would probably double or treble [...] money today and have enjoyed [...] with the things in the mean-[...] but it does not necessarily fol-[...] that history automatically re-[...] itself. And why on earth should [...] demand a cash profit anyway? [...] having been said, one can [...] wholeheartedly praise the admirable [...] rations and the good sense of [...] survey of eighteenth-century [...] and add that on present form [...] perhaps possible to justify Mr. [...]'s cheerful assumption that, fine [...] becoming less year by [...] and more and more people [...] to appreciate them, prices [...] bound to continue rising.

[Bibli]ography

[...]-WILLIAMS, ROGER. *Invest[ing] in Maps*. 160pp. Barrie and [Jenk]ins. £2 15s.

[...] book is addressed (as the dust-[...] claims) both to "new" and to [...] experienced" collectors. The [...] will be misled and the latter [...] by the text, which is naive [...] approach, abundant in factual [...] accuracy, and pedestrian in style. [...] author's chronology is often [...] as in his designation of [...] (d. 1589) as "the printer of [...] atlases", the first of which [...] published in 1630; and there are [...] many mistakes in names and [...] not all attributable to the care-[...] proof reading which is also [...]

[...] compounding old errors with new [...] the author presents wholly ficti-[...] accounts of certain episodes, [...] transmission of Pont's maps [...] land, Saxton's education, the [...] of Speed's *Theatre*, the [...] printed charts ("made by the [...]"), the sources of Speed's [...] the origin and compila-[...] the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*. [...] list of thirteen common Latin [...] formulas found on maps, [...] wrongly translated. Had the [...] digested the works in his [...] bibliography, some of these [...] could have been averted. [...] market prices quoted are too [...] number and too casual in [...] to be useful for systematic [...]

[Hist]ory

[...] ARTUR, and AMMON, [...] *The Seven Wonders of the [...]* Translated by David Ash. [...] Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

[...] seven wonders of the ancient [...] the Pyramids at Giza alone [...] of the others so little re-[...] that to fill out a book of this [...] history, archaeology, legend [...] imagination must be drawn [...] copiously. Thus out of thirty-[...] pages allotted to Babylon, only [...] actually deal with "The Hang-[...] Gardens", giving us a quotation [...] Diodorus Siculus, two recon-[...] tions and a photograph of sub-[...] relics. There are thirty-[...] coloured illustrations and 340 [...] black-and-white, all of fine [...] But the absence of any cor-[...] references often makes it [...] to fit the preponderant illustrations to the text. The first chapter "In the beginning was the number" lays a quasi-mystical stress on the universal significance of the number seven: most readers will find Michael Grant's introduction more instructive in its general treatment and far more enlivening in its details and style.

SAKLATVALA, BERAM. *The Origins of the English People*. 192pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £2 5s.

The Anglo-Saxons, the author somewhere remarks, possessed an "enormous power of ethnic digestion". He regards the first invaders as carving out in miniature "a model of the future kingdom of England, where many people of diverse origins, of differing religions and many tongues, became subject to one set of laws, adopted the same customs, spoke the same language, but retained regional differences". The book retells the story of the invasions with this theme always in mind. Mr. Saklatvala is less concerned to prove a theory than he was, for instance, in his recent book on the beginnings of the British Church: but now and then he strays off into some entertaining speculation, as when he suggests that London continued to hold out as a British stronghold, and that the Temple Bar ceremonial when the sovereign visits the City may trace back to some treaty between an independent London and the Saxon kings.

Literature and Criticism

ROSIGNOLI, MARIA PIA. *The Life and Times of Shakespeare*. Translated by Mary Kanani. 75pp. Hamlyn. 17s. 6d.

As in all this series of pictorial biographies ("Portraits of Greatness") the illustrations are the main thing. They make a colourful display in which Stratford scenes and portraits of Elizabethan worthies are interspersed with such Shakespeare association items as Peacham's drawing of *Titus Andronicus* and the heralds' trick of the family coat-of-arms, Garrick and Ellen Terry in their star roles, or Blake's conception of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. But the caption writer has had an absent-minded moment when describing Latimer and Ridley as *Catholic* martyrs. The text takes up only about one quarter of the book, which in the circumstances is more than enough for the few authenticated biographical facts and some disputable ones. About these last there is no room for scholarly argument, which in any case is quite outside the scope of the book.

Local History

GRINSELL, L. V. *Prehistoric Bristol*. 21pp. Bristol Branch of the Historical Association, The University, Bristol 8. 4s.

In this pamphlet from the Bristol branch of the Historical Association, the Curator of Archaeology at the City Museum has produced a short, handy guide to the various traces of early human habitation found in the Bristol area, and embracing each period from the palaeolithic to the Iron Age. There is a series of useful maps and a note on what can be seen in the museums.

HORROCKS, SIDNEY. *Lancashire Acts of Parliament, 1266-1957*. 350pp. Manchester: Joint Committee on the Lancashire Bibliography. £9 9s.

Acts of Parliament concerning Lancashire are listed chronologically with an indication of the contents, and also the location of copies, whether in the Record Office or elsewhere in the county. It is the second volume of the Lancashire Bibliography to come from the committee set up in 1950.

MIDDLEBROOK, S. (Editor). *Pictures of Tyneside*. 33pp. 33 plates. Newcastle upon Tyne: Oriel Press. £2 2s.

A set of twenty-four views of the Tyne from the bridge at Newcastle to the sea, engraved from sketches by the Newcastle artist, J. W. Carmichael, was published in 1830. The engravings were republished as *Pictures of Tyneside, or Life and Scenery on the River Tyne Sixty Years Ago* in 1881, with the addition of eight "above-bridge" views and one of Gateshead. The original copper plates were discovered in 1966 and interest in the new impressions then taken from them led to the present reissue in photo-litho, on a scale somewhat larger that that of the originals to bring out detail. The style of the original commentary is kept to in a rewritten version with modern amendments. A regional document of value, the album also recalls the centenary of this talented marine painter and picturesque topographer who died in 1868.

Nautical

LANDSTRÖM, BJÖRN. *Sailing Ships*. 191pp. Allen and Unwin. 35s.

Mr. Landström's earlier book, *The Ship*, was remarkable for the depth and interpretation of his research, and for the beauty and clarity of his illustrations—deployed with such originality in the text. In it he reviewed the enterprise of man afloat from the first rough-hewn log dug-out to the stark hull encasing the fearful mechanisms of the atomic submarine.

Here, at a price that all maritime students can afford, he has condensed into a handy volume the development of sailing vessels from the papyrus craft of the Egyptians to the five-masted barque that crowned the achievement of shipwrights and sailmakers in harnessing the winds. All that can be said is that this little book with its many new drawings and diagrams is worthy of its author and welcome to those who find in the study of ships an abiding enchantment.

Politics

BANERJEE, D. N. *East Pakistan. A Case-Study in Muslim Politics*. 204pp. Delhi: Vikas Publications. Rs. 22.

Mr. Debendra Nath Banerjee, now on the staff of a training institution for Indian Senior Services personnel, knows East Pakistan well; and he writes of its difficulties and of its aspirations with a sympathetic detachment which is all too rare in Indians who write about Pakistan and Pakistanis who write about India. His book is most timely, now that President Yahya Khan's decision to reverse the "unification" of West Pakistan bids fair to end the disastrous confrontation between an eastern and a western block which has bedevilled political life almost since the death of Quaid-i-Azam. One factor in the growing disgruntlement of East Pakistan which deserves mention is the fact that this part of the country has no real interest in the two problems which have always obsessed the west, namely Kashmir and the division of the Indus basin waters; the result being that the west—and the Centre—were over-concentrated upon matters which left East Pakistan relatively cold.

It is difficult in a short summary to do proper justice to this admirable book, which deserves to be read widely both inside and outside Pakistan; but the author's conclusion that East Pakistan refuses to be forced into integration with the west but is not at all anxious to break away, affords reasoned support for the thinking which underlies the policies now guiding President Yahya Khan's administration.

COBBAN, ALFRED. *The National State and National Self-Determination*. 318pp. Collins. 25s.

Professor Cobban originally wrote this book for the Royal Institute of International Affairs and it was published in 1944. Shortly before his death he was able to complete a substantial revision of the text, making many of the alterations and additions which had become necessary in the intervening quarter of a century and including in it an article on the Nation State first published in the periodical *History*.

He believed that the subject of nationalism is one which has become more, rather than less, relevant to the modern world. Whereas at the end of the Second World War it seemed probable that three or four great empires would bestride the world, in fact these empires have now either vanished or are struggling to maintain their imperial power against small nations. Rebellious satellites in the twentieth century have certain resemblances to the nationalistic states which emerged, or sought to emerge, in the nineteenth century. In these circumstances then, there is every justification for re-reading this version of Professor Cobban's clear and interesting analysis. The problem of what constitutes a nation, of how the political state has become identified with the cultural nation, of how populations identify themselves with the nation, is one that is still with us. A great deal of confused discussion would lose its confusion if it were to imitate the methods of patient and logical inquiry here demonstrated.

However it must also be said that in spite of its revision this book is inevitably dated. Nationalism outside Europe is dealt with in one relatively short chapter and the whole question of African nationalism is inadequately considered in a tiny section about tribal peoples. It is natural too that the present role of the nation-state in Europe does not receive the treatment it deserves. Political scientists will find that the whole approach is that of the political historian, and many will argue that to understand the phenomenon of nationalism in modern history and in the contemporary world it is necessary to have a more sociological approach.

Railways

BAUGHAN, PETER E. *The Railways of Wharfedale*. 272pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £3.

When there was a plan afoot to build a small branch line or a modest local system every big railway within shouting distance affected to take umbrage and either tried to kill the idea or spent a small fortune to stop any of the others getting any shares. A happy exception were the Wharfedale lines towards which the local grandees, the North Eastern and the Midland, behaved rather creditably and gave solid support, as Mr. Baughan discloses in his well-researched and agreeably written history of this once active, appreciated (particularly by those who like the dales and the moors) system that of late years has been sadly pruned.

MCCUTCHEON, ALAN. *Ireland*. Volume 1, Railway History in Pictures. 112pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £2 10s.

Photographs and drawings illustrating the formative years of the railway in Ireland, the locomotives, carriages, navvies, railwaymen, bridges and stations. The last two really catch the eye for the early Railway Fathers could, on occasion, build in some style.

NOCK, O. S. *The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway*. 159pp. Ian Allan. £2 5s.

Regarded by supporters of the Big Four, and certainly by southerners, as a rather grubby local affair, not amounting to much, the old L & Y was in fact a vigorous, go-ahead company whose traffic receipts related to its route mileage knocked the rest for six. It was in the van of the move towards electrification, ran successful steamer routes from both eastern and western seaboards and if it was "local" it was local in the best sense, being managed and run by men who lived and worked in its territory. This rugged northern outlook is strikingly demonstrated in Mr. Nock's portraits of the long-sighted top management who ran it, notably Aspinall, Armytage, Marriott and Watson.

Science

BUVAT, ROGER. *Plant Cells. An Introduction to Plant Protoplasm*. Translated by Harold Oldroyd. 255pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 35s.

The study of plant tissues has consistently followed the development of optical apparatus and the perfecting of methods for observing cellular structure. Since 1945 the application of the electron microscope has brought new heights of achievement. Cytology, bio-chemistry and biophysics merge at the frontiers of the subjects for the detailed consideration of the structure and function of the constituent parts of the cell.

Professor Buvat has outlined the history and summarized recent advances in interpretation of the cell as a living organism containing also non-living ingredients which have been either absorbed or manufactured by the living system. After consideration of the chemical composition and physical state of the fundamental constituents of the cell, its principal structures are described together with their physiological function and the results of their activity. Numerous figures elucidate the text though they vary in quality of reproduction and clarity of labelling. The extensive bibliography will be of especial value to students.

Social Studies

STEINBECK IV, JOHN. *In Touch*. 202pp. André Deutsch. 30s.

The fourth John Steinbeck is self-scious of his name and parentage. He need not be. He writes engagingly and all too easily. But his experiences are not quite as compulsive as he presumes. Perhaps because his mind slips too easily among the well advertised surfaces—the Saigon bars and brothels, the marijuana scene at home—in his search for a *via media* between "the shitty and the wonderful".

His one revelation, which is also his central scene, is the widespread use of drugs by American servicemen in Vietnam: "One has merely to stumble on his way outside an American billet to bump into a man who might be selling the plant. . . . For the kid who has spent the last few years of his life going through much shoeleather and money in trying to locate marijuana, Vietnam is that huge garden he has always dreamed about. And to think the Army sent him there!"

A lingering vision is that of the aesthetic thrills of machine-gun fire seen, when high, from bunkers on both sides: "There isn't a psychedelic discothèque that can match the beauty of flares and bombs at night."

Travel and Topography

MACGREGOR, ALASDAIR ALPIN. *The Farthest Hebrides*. 204pp. Michael Joseph. 35s.

Some years ago, when Mr. MacGregor wrote a book about the Hebrides, the resulting ruffling may have done more to promote sales than the author's flagging style could. Those Hebrides were inhabited; the ones under discussion here are not; and the author's style has not changed much.

There are a number of criticisms to be got out of the way first. Several of the island chapters have the appearance of having been pieced together from a number of originally separate accounts. The same points are made in different sections, and sometimes these are clumsily coordinated by retrospective references. There is a distinct lack of skill in the arrangement and sequence of material. It may be that too much burrowing in the styles of other men and periods has robbed the author's own style of light.

Yet this book is not intended as a reference book. It presents a variety of information, much of it interesting, on ancient, now-deserted places, glancing at their archaeology, showing a deeper interest in their geology, their fauna and their flora, and telling whatever stories are to be told about them. The chapters on Sula Sgeir, North Rona, St. Kilda and the Flannan Isles are the best, often because of their human interest.

The people of St. Kilda are presented in a kindly light, and the cynicism of the Government's attitude to remote islands, though not openly castigated, must surely have been apparent to the author as he wrote of the slum-clearance of 1930 and the busy advances of the 1950s. These advances took place after part of Hirta had been leased to the Ministry of Defence "for purposes connected with one of our more costly and less sane enterprises, namely the tracking of these deadly missiles retained on the usual and highly plausible pretext of national defence".

In the January 8 issue Dr. Paul Kaufman was incorrectly described as the "editor" of *Libraries and their users*. He is in fact the author.

The Times Literary Supplement is the only truly international literary journal

Appearing every week, The Times Literary Supplement covers the international literary scene, keeping you up to date with publications in many languages.

With thousands of new books being published each week throughout the world, it is difficult for you to know about the most important ones. The T.L.S., which calls on reviewers from all over the world, makes sure that you are kept informed.

It is essential reading for authors, publishers, teachers, academics and anyone to whom books are important.

To have The Times Literary Supplement delivered to you each week, please fill in the coupon below and send it to:—

The Subscription Manager The Times Literary Supplement c/o any of the following addresses

CANADA
The Times. Canadian Service Division. Box 490, King City, Ontario, Canada.

FRANCE
The Times Office, 8 rue Halévy, Paris 9e, France.

GREAT BRITAIN
The Times, Printing House Square, London E.C.4.

U.S.A.
Times Newspapers of Great Britain Inc., 201 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

SCANDINAVIA
The Times Subscription Agency, c/o Dansk Bladdistribution, Hovedvagtsgade, 8, Copenhagen. K.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Australia	$12.50	Italy	9000 Lire
Austria	360 Sch.	Japan	5000 Yen
Belgium	700 fr.	Kenya	Ksh.100.00
Canada	$16.50 (S.Mail) ($18.00 by Air Freight)	Lebanon	£L46
Denmark	108 kr.	Malaysia	M$44.00
Egypt	£E6.00	Netherlands	52DFL.
Finland	58.00F'mk.	New Zealand	NZ$12.50
France	76 fr.	Norway	104 Kr.
Germany	52 D.M.	Portugal	400 Esc.
Ghana	Cedis 1450	South Africa	10 Rds.
Great Britain	£5 17s. 0d. (Overseas £5 12s. 8d.)	Spain	1000 Psts.
Greece	420 Dr	Sudan	£S5.00
India	104 Rps.	Sweden	75 Kr.
Iran	1080 Rial	Switzerland	65.00fr.
Ireland	£5 17s. 0d.	Turkey	£T130.00
Israel	£I 50.00	U.S.A.	$15.50 ($17.00 by Air Freight)
		Zambia	Kw. 10.00

The rates quoted above apply only in cases where exchange permission, if necessary, has been granted.

Please enter a year's subscription (52 issues) to THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT on my behalf.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

....

....

COUNTRY ....

....

☐ I enclose ....

Please send me an Invoice.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

Librarians

LIBRARY ASSISTANT [illegible]

BODLEIAN LIBRARY [illegible]

CENTRE FOR URBAN STUDIES [illegible]

CITY OF BRADFORD [illegible]

BRECONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE [illegible]

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM LIBRARY [illegible]

GENERAL ASSISTANT IN THE LIBRARY [illegible]

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY [illegible]

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL [illegible]

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL [illegible]

BOROUGH OF KIDDERMINSTER [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON [illegible]

LONDON S.W.19 [illegible]

COUNTY COUNCIL of the COUNTY of WEST LOTHIAN [illegible]

MEDICAL LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE [illegible]

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE [illegible]

PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY [illegible]

LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK [illegible]

BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE [illegible]

RECORDS CENTRE ASSISTANT [illegible]

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL [illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK LIBRARY [illegible]

WESTON-SUPER-MARE PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASSISTANT in charge of MOBILE LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the above post from persons with Library experience. Salary within Grade A.P. 1 (£885 to £1,095). Further particulars from Borough Librarian and Curator, Public Library and Museum, Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare. Closing date for applications 18th February, 1970

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL [illegible]

Archivists

The DEAN AND CHAPTER [illegible]

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL [illegible]

Other Vacant Appointments

[illegible]

Appointments Wanted

[illegible]

Educational Courses

[illegible]

MID-ESSEX TECHNICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF ART [illegible]

Salary Scale: A.P. [illegible] (£1,540—£1,775).

Further particulars and application form from the Principal [illegible]

DOUGLAS REGIONAL COLLEGE [illegible]

D. R. Williams, Chief Librarian

London Education Authority

[illegible]DOWN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION [illegible] Road, S.W.17

PRINCIPAL: [illegible] M. E. GARVIE, B.Sc.

CHARTERED LIBRARIAN [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY CHRISTCHURCH [illegible]

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

AREA LIBRARIAN

(to take charge of a large Area Library [illegible] 2-3 branches)

(S.O. (Bar) Grade £1,935-£2,335 (Bar)— £2,510 including London "Weighting")

Applications are invited for this post from Chartered Librarians with appropriate Public Library experience. Apply (postcard preferred) quoting L.9 to Establishment Officer, Town Hall, [illegible] Heath Road, London, E.2, returnable by 10.00 a.m., 23rd February, 1970.

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL AND IPSWICH COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ARCHIVIST

Salary Scale £2,245-£2,605

Qualified and experienced archivists required to [illegible] charge of a progressive Record Office with archives [illegible] records management. Removal expenses, lodging [illegible] ance and settling-in allowance payable.

Particulars and application form obtainable from the [illegible] of the Council, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk; last date [illegible] applications is 27th February, 1970.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the position of Chairman of the Linguistics Programme, effective 1 July, 1970. The appointment is likely to be made at the full professor level, with current minimum salary of $18,600. The programme has six full time and three part time appointments in the professorial ranks and offers four-year undergraduate teaching; an M.A. programme is currently being initiated. The University of Calgary has 8,000 full-time students in 1969-70 with likely increases of 20-25% per annum. The usual fringe benefits, removal allowances, &c., apply.

Enquiries should be addressed to Dr. B. G. Wilson, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, The University of Calgary, Calgary 44, Alberta, Canada.

O.E.C.D. ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT — PARIS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE VACANCIES FOR ACADEMIC STAFF AT THE MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY ANKARA

in

ECONOMICS
- Economic Analysis/Growth/Planning
- Economic History
- International Economics
- Monetary Theory
- Labour Economics
- Agricultural Economics

STATISTICS & ECONOMETRICS
- Probability Theory
- Mathematical Statistics
- Applied Sampling Methods
- Linear Programming
- Mathematical Economics
- Econometrics

REGIONAL PLANNING
- Concepts/Analysis/Policies
- Industrial Planning
- Transportation Planning

MARKETING
- Market Research
- Marketing/Sales Management
- Advertising

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT
- Methods Analysis/Design
- Statistical Quality Control
- Plant Design
- Operations Research

ACCOUNTING
- Theory
- Managerial Accounting
- Cost Accounting

Vacancies in above fields are available at rapidly expanding Middle East Technical University in Ankara for the academic year 1970/71 and thereafter under the Technical Assistance Programme of the O.E.C.D. The University occupies a special position in the educational system of Turkey, is technical oriented, and teaching is in English. The modern campus is ideally located on the uplands just outside Turkey's capital and provides favourable academic conditions for international staff, with challenging opportunities to initiate and guide research into the problems of social and economic development.

Attractive salaries and allowances according to qualifications and experience will be offered to candidates with higher degrees and substantial experience in teaching, and, if possible, in the direct application of subject matter.

Applications with résumé or inquiries to:

Mr. MAURICE DOMERGUE, Head, Technical Co-operation Service, O.E.C.D., 2 rue André-Pascal, PARIS 16ème.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY Quebec

ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBEAN DRAMA

The Department of English wishes to make an appointment, perhaps as Associate or Assistant Professor, in Elizabethan and Jacobean Drama (with a further competence if possible in modern British and/or American drama); opportunity exists for a two-year appointment as visiting professor with a possible tenure appointment as Associate Professor thereafter. Some experience of teaching at university level is important; for an assistant professorship, candidates should have at least an M.A.; for a senior appointment, a Ph.D. or equivalent is essential. Both teaching loads and staff/student ratio compare well with other North American universities and the appointee can expect to have a good number of graduate students.

Salary will depend on qualifications, experience and age but a well-established candidate with a Ph.D. can expect an initial salary no less than $13,500 per annum.

Further particulars of the department, salaries, method of application, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Applications close on 6th March, 1970.

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire

DEPUTY COUNTY LIBRARIAN

Salary PO I (£2,420-£3,085)

Applicants should be suitably experienced Chartered Librarians. The post will become vacant on the 24 June 1970 when the present holder retires. Closing date for applications 28 February 1970.

For further details and application form please apply to the County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, Balne Lane, Wakefield.

Part-time INFORMATION OFFICER/LIBRARIAN

required to take charge of technical/commercial information centre within our modern Research and Development department. Work includes internal documentation and the running of a small library and information service with the help of a full-time assistant. Good information work experience and administrative flair are essential; knowledge of patents desirable. The working conditions are pleasant and the hours can be negotiated to suit existing commitments. Salary to be negotiated.

Apply:
Manager
R & D Centre
Kiwi Polish Co. Pty. Ltd.
Brumwill Rd.
Ealing, W.5
01-997 4435

CANADA
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Applications are invited for the position of

DEPUTY CHIEF LIBRARIAN

at the University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The Library is one of the fastest-growing in Canada, at present has a stock of 360,000 volumes serviced by a staff of 100, including 35 professional librarians. Its present budget exceeds $2½ million. The person appointed should have had wide experience in librarianship, not less than five years of which should have been spent specifically in academic libraries. Experience in a senior administrative capacity would be an additional qualification. In accordance with the Library's general recruiting policy, and other factors being equal, preference will be given to Canadian librarians. Salary and status are at the level of full professor.

Further information may be obtained from:

Dr. T. MacCallum Walker,
Chief Librarian,
University Library,
Calgary 44, Alberta,
Canada;

by whom applications should be received not later than 13th March, 1970.

TAYLOR WOODROW CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

QUALIFIED LIBRARIAN

We are seeking the services of a qualified librarian with experience of technical library work to operate and expand services provided to the Group.

The successful applicant will supervise the work of a small staff in the control and classification of books, periodicals, catalogues, maps and charts and the operation of external supplementary loans services. He will also be expected to participate fully in the development of advanced methods of library administration possibly involving the use of a computer.

An attractive salary will be negotiated. The Company also operates a generous contributory pension scheme and provides first-class facilities for sports and social activities.

Please write, giving brief details of experience to:
The Personnel Manager (PNC),
Taylor Woodrow Construction Limited,
345 Ruislip Road,
Southall, Middlesex.
or telephone (01) 578 2366 (Ext. 399)

The British Council requires

LIBRARIAN

for Books Department, London. Candidates, preferably graduates should be Librarians, qualified or qualifying. Starting salary £997 at age 21—£1,260 at age 25, rising to £1,816. Possible later consideration for overseas library service. Non-contributory superannuation scheme with transfer arrangements.

Write quoting G/2/C6 to Staff Recruitment Department, 65 Davies Street, London, W1Y 2AA for further particulars and application form (to be submitted by 18th February.

AUTHORS

Writing to Earn

The Editors of a group of picture-story magazines for boys and for girls require scripts and stories. They invite writers, with or without experience, to send for details of an interesting offer of script-writing and story-writing work, freelance.

Postcards ONLY to
Children's Papers Editors,
D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.,
Dundee, DD1 9QJ.

Classified Advertisements:

The Times Literary Supplement publishes Classified Advertisements under the following headings:

Appointments
Librarians
Public & University
Educational
Other Appointments Vacant
Appointments Wanted

Other Categories
Books and Prints
Literary
Typing Services
Personal
For Sale and Wanted
Researchers
Lectures & Meetings
Educational Courses
Coins and Medal Collecting
Theatres & Exhibitions

Rates: 7s. a line (minimum 14s.), box number 3s. Display £5. 10s. 0d. per column inch.

Order Form

Please fill in the form below, in block capitals, with the copy for your announcement and send it to the address below.

Rates: 7s. per line (Min. 14s.) Box Number 3s. Extra

NAME ____________ ADDRESS ____________

COPY ____________

CLASSIFICATION REQUIRED ____________ ISSUE DATE/S ____________

ORDERS and BOX REPLIES TO:
Classified Advertisement Dept., The Times Literary Supplement, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4. Tel. 01-236 2000 ext. 280.